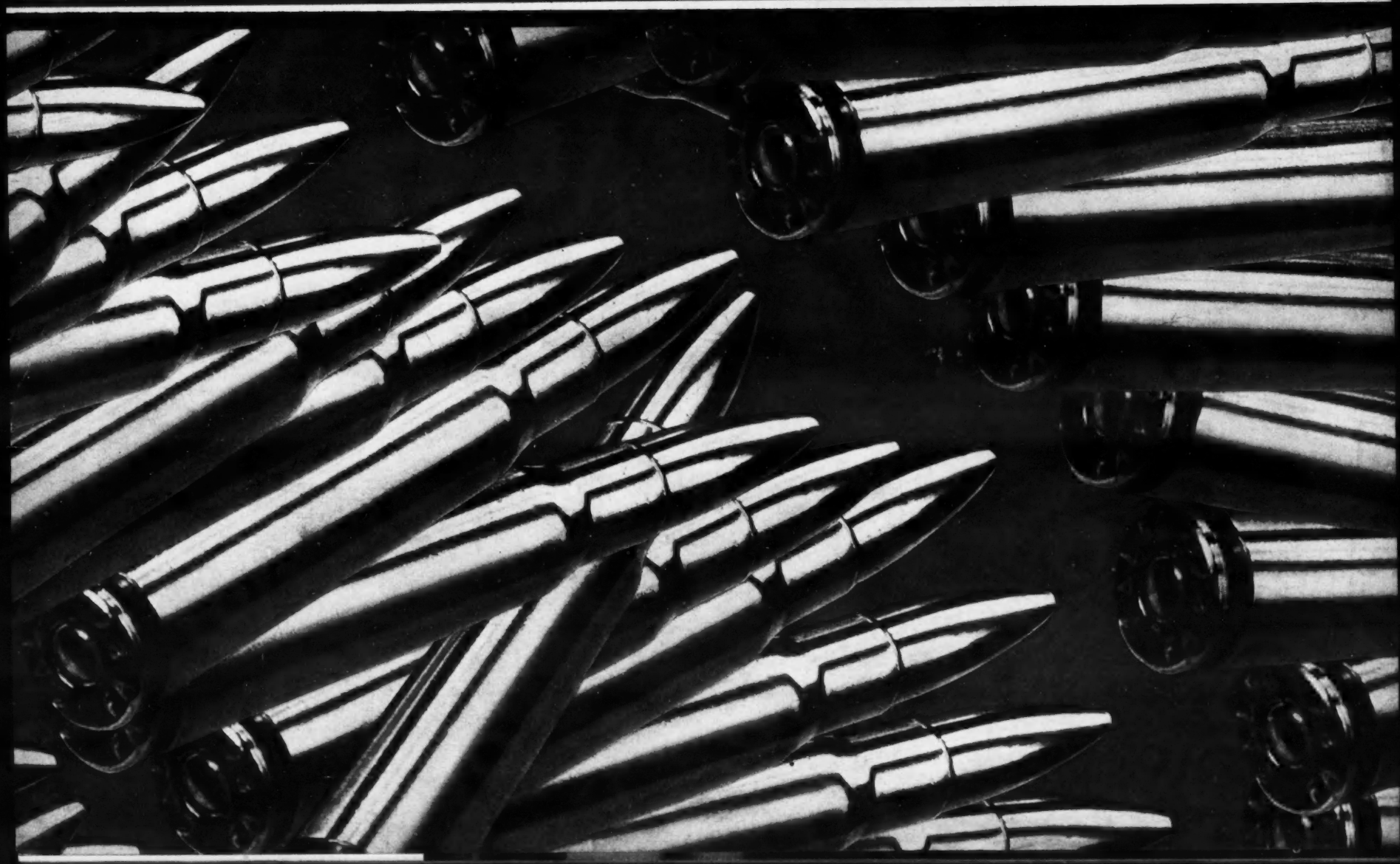
25 CENTS

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Mr. Alvin E. McNamara,
196-41- 45th Ave.,
Flushing, N. Y. L 11/28/36

TEMBER 1942



Peter Peepsight tells his secret

I REMEMBER THAT DAY OF THE BIG MATCH. I HAD A SECRET I WAS TRYING TO KEEP FROM THE REST OF THE GANG
I WASN'T SCARED OF THE SCORES THEY'D SHOOT... I HAD SOMETHING HIDDEN AWAY TO HELP ME
IT WAS BETTER THAN TERRY O'TIGHTGROUP'S DOUBLE WHIPBACK WINDAGE CALCULATOR...
OR SAM SMALLBORE'S SUPER-GRIP PALM PAD ... OR THAT FUNNY NEW TRIGGER SQUEEZE BUSTER BUTTPLATE FIGURED OUT WHILE HANGING ON A STREETCAR STRAP...
IT WAS MY GOOD OLD **PETERS** AMMUNITION, THE BEST AID TO ACCURATE SHOOTING THAT EVER WENT IN A MARKSMAN'S KIT. AND WHAT A JOB THAT'S DOING NOW FOR UNCLE SAM!
YES,SIR—THE AMMUNITION PETERS MAKES THESE DAYS GOES RIGHT TO OUR ARMED FORCES. THE "V" THEY'RE SHOOTING FOR IS VICTORY!

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DUPONT

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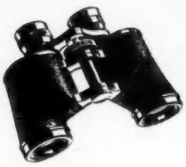

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★

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"Some day, I felt we might have a real job to do"

Dear N. R. A.:

Someone has said confession is good for the soul, so here is the confession of a rifleman. I've been "nuts" about shooting and firearms for over twenty years. I've roasted on the range in summer and froze until I was brittle in the winter; rain, snow, hail or sleet could not keep me from my shrine.

But worse than this, I have infected other men with this malady. I've kept them from their meals, from their household chores; I've made them neglect their wives . . . no scientist in his laboratory ever watched his specimens develop with more pride than I. These were the ones I was proudest of!

I've seen pious people point me out and overheard them say, "See that man, his little girl, only eight years old has her own revolver. And he lets her shoot real bullets in it. Imagine!" But I did not mind what they said. Way back in my mind I felt sure I was doing nothing wrong and that some day we might have a real job to do. Now that day is here and I'm glad I'm still on the job . . . making good riflemen out of good Americans.

What kept me at this marksmanship training business? I liked it, sure, but what fed the fire that kept my enthusiasm at white heat, what made me continue this work in the face of opposition from powerful forces? I'll tell you: the National Rifle Association of America—the only friend the shooter had. And are we proud of N. R. A.'s stand since the War started! You bet we are! Let's keep on making good riflemen out of good Americans!

Very truly yours,

Sgt Charles M Fernald

Sgt. Charles M. Fernald,

Company C, 3rd M. P. Btn.

Massachusetts State Guard.

P. S. Enclosed find subscription for my Lieutenant.

Let's KEEP ON MAKING GOOD *Riflemen* OUT OF GOOD AMERICANS

NRA

JOIN THE N.R.A.

COLT-SHOOTING TRIO

REEVES — WALSH — ROETTINGER

Take Top Honors

AT U.S. MARINE MATCHES HELD AT QUANTICO, VA.

HARRY REEVES

With the same brilliant showing that always marks his competitive shooting, Harry Reeves of the Detroit Police really turned on the heat at the recent 21st Annual Tournament of the Eastern Small Bore Rifle and Pistol Association held at the U.S. Marine Corps range at Quantico, Va. Eleven pistol wins in all for Detroit's "finest" including both Aggregates and the Individual Championship title. As usual, Colts in all calibers for this outstanding performer.

CAPT. WALTER R. WALSH

With three wins and six seconds to his credit, Marine Corps Captain Walter R. Walsh ended the 3-day shooting session runner-up to Harry Reeves for the individual Championship. Firsts for the Marine ace and his Colts in .22 Timed Fire, Center-Fire Rapid Fire and Center-Fire N.M.C. . . . and was also a member of the Marine Team that captured the three 4-man events.

LT. PHIL ROETTINGER

To another Marine Officer, Lt. Phil Roettinger, fell the remaining first place . . . a 197 with his Colt Match Target Woodsman in .22 Rapid Fire to top J. H. Chapman. In addition, the Lieutenant collected four 3rd-place awards and contributed to the three Marine Team wins.

NINE OTHER INDIVIDUALS SHARE SECOND AND THIRD PLACE HONORS . . . MARINE FOURSOME CAPTURES ALL TEAM EVENTS

W. B. SLACK — 2nd-places for Colt-shooter Slack in three individual events . . . and three 3rd-place honors. A member of the Metropolitan Police (D.C.) Team.

C. A. BROWN — Traveling up from Tampa, C. A. "Smitty" Brown and his Colts gathered in a 2nd-place in the .45 N.M.C. and 3rd-places in the Any-Caliber N.M.C. and .22 Timed Fire events.

J. H. CHAPMAN — A 2nd-place for J. H. Chapman, President of the Philadelphia Rifle Ass'n., in the .22 Rapid Fire. For his center-fire shooting, Jim uses a Colt Officers' Model.

M. J. GOLDEN — A 185 with his Colt Officers' Model in the Center-Fire Slow Fire event gave M. J. Golden the runner-up spot to Harry Reeves. Colts in all other events, too.

J. K. ACKERMAN — A 3rd-place for J. K. Ackerman in .22 Rapid Fire. For the Dearborn Police shooting-star — all Colts.

DR. WILLIAM COOK — Another shooter from the District of Columbia who fared well with his Colts. For Dr. Cook, a 3rd-place medal in .22 Slow Fire.

GY. SGT. S. J. BARTLETTI — A 3rd-place in the Center-Fire Slow Fire event for Marine Sgt. Bartletti . . . and he did his share in one Marine Team win.

JOHN G. JONES — A 296 in .22 C.P.C. for a 3rd-place medal for J. G. Jones of the Sparrows Point (Md.) Police Dept.

Marine Team Takes Three

A clean sweep of the 4-man events for the fast-stepping U. S. Marine Team of Quantico . . . 22 N.M.C. . . . Center-Fire N.M.C. . . . and the .45 N.M.C. event. Members of the Team included Capt. Walsh, Lt. Roettinger, Sgt. S. J. Bartletti, Capt. E. Swanson and Sgt. J. Cochrane. The Great Lakes Pistol Club foursome was runner-up in two and gained a 3rd-place in the other. For the Metropolitan Police (D.C.) Team — a 2nd and a 3rd. A 3rd-place in the Center-Fire event for the Sparrows Point (Md.) Team.

M. T. DOWLING

A 3rd-place for Mr. Dowling in Center-Fire C.P.C. with a 293.

THE WORLD'S FINEST REVOLVERS & AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

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HARTFORD, CONN.

A Suggestion to the Millions of .22 cal. Rifle Owners

SHARE YOUR RIFLE WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR

HELP MAKE AMERICA NOW, AS IN THE PAST, A NATION OF MARKSMEN

Right now, more thousands than ever would like to purchase a Mossberg .22—the military-type sporting rifle—to "sharpen up" their shooting eye . . . or because in these stirring times they feel the natural American urge to know how to handle a gun.

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So we respectfully make this suggestion to the millions of patriotic owners of .22 cal. rifles *of all makes*—"Share your rifle with your neighbor. Explain the rules of safety. Show him how to handle and operate a rifle, how to "draw a bead" on the target. Let him experience the fun and the thrill of shooting. Use ammunition sparingly, and share the expense. You'll be making a real contribution to the war effort . . . for a nation of marksmen is now, as always, unconquerable!"

JOIN A GUN CLUB, OR START YOUR OWN

To every owner of a gun and to every patriot—another suggestion. Throughout the length and breadth of America are thousands of Rifle and Gun Clubs. Chances are there's one in your own community. Right now is the time to apply for membership. You'll find the members are the nicest, friendliest folks in town. A mighty pleasant atmosphere in which to get your shooting practice. *Reasonable quantities of small arms ammunition are available to such recognized clubs.* In next month's "American Rifleman" look for announcement of helpful literature on shooting instruction and club organization. O. F. Mossberg and Sons, Inc., New Haven, Conn.

"A NATION OF MARKSMEN IS UNCONQUERABLE"

O. F. Mossberg and Sons INC.

Manufacturers, in normal times, of .22 cal. RIFLES • SHOTGUNS • TELESCOPE SIGHTS • TARGO GUNS and equipment

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Official Journal of The National Rifle Association of America

THIS MONTH: With few recurrences of the static trench warfare of World War I, the value of the sniper, that expert individual marksman, has been overlooked. Recently, however, an awakening to a new usefulness for the highly trained rifleman has been indicated from within the Services. Naturally of great interest to our thousands of riflemen, civilian or military, our managing editor, C. B. Lister, analyzes the potentialities of the modern sniper in our lead article, with examples from current news dispatches.

"Jap Fantasy". Speculation as to the broad, long-term plans of our enemies is a fascinating subject these days. Particularly is this true when it concerns any possible landings on the continental United States. The feeling of security, well founded or otherwise, nevertheless has handicapped civilian defense steps, Home Guard or Minute Men organization. Aside from the purely speculative interest in Homer Lea's writings, therefore, we give you this article by John Scofield, as a reminder that others have seen invasion as a possibility and we must remain ever on the alert.

Our Authors. We're pleased to introduce three new writers to RIFLEMAN readers with this issue. We feel certain you'll agree with us that their literary ability matches their experience and background in the gun field. *Bill Corson* reflects the Western outdoorsman's big game experience and interest in guns. Identified on occasion by the Dope Bag with E. G. Little, Ralph Waldo Miller as regards smallbore magnums in which he is especially interested, he writes in this issue on his pet topic. *Bill McCandlass*, another Westener, introduced himself to us with a story on California Mule Deer, which we immediately purchased. Appreciating the ease with which he writes of his hunting trips we asked for more and obtained "Bread-and-Butter Bucks". His other stories will span the hunting season. *J. W. Spencer* was promised in this column last month. In preparing his story for this issue we are again impressed with his practical approach to hunting problems.

NEXT MONTH:

New Guns and Old. Military ordnance provides the chief interest these days for our readers who are wanting to keep up with what's new. We are attempting the continuation of such a series with as much material as can be cleared through censors and next month have the promise of a story on a new shoulder weapon now getting into production for the armed forces. The old guns are the chief supply for sporting purposes or home front defense, so we'll have to keep them in repair. Tips on the "why" and "how" of utilizing what we have, will be the predominant theme of two October stories.

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Published monthly by The National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C. Domestic rates, including all of North, South and Central America, $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; elsewhere, $3.60 a year; $6.50 for two years. Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879.

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THE SNIPER

by C.B.LISTER

THIS WAR IS A WAR OF MOVEMENT. In this war we have returned to the type of tactical employment Americans should know best. Fortunately, our present military thinking is based entirely on the present war: the independent though coordinated action of relatively small units and the personal initiative of the individual soldier which characterized our own frontier wars and War of the Revolution, the early Napoleonic campaigns and our own Civil War, notably the operations of the outstanding Southern Generals.

Simultaneously we have returned to the type of warfare in which the kind of sniping typified by the "long hunter" of American frontier days can be utilized to the best advantage. Oddly in this one respect, there has been a lapse in military thought. Most discussion of sniping seems to pertain to the World War I version of a sniper. That was a form of sniping developed as a result of the static siege warfare which characterized a major portion of the operations in that war. It was an abnormal type of sniping, developed to meet a certain situation; an innovation on previous wars, although the sniper had performed a useful tactical mission in every war since the English longbowman had made small arms marksmanship a fine art. But since the World War I type of sniper was purely a product of that war, why consider him as the necessary embodiment of all snipers?

We can agree whole-heartedly with the military thought which feels that the World War type of sniper or sniping team is outmoded. We cannot agree that the typically American type of sniper is outmoded. One argument points out that in modern warfare the enemy "is going to make every effort not to be seen," that he will seek as much natural cover as possible, and that he will be further protected by a neutral-tone uniform and perhaps by personal camouflage. It may be parenthetically remarked that the publicity which has been given to comparatively limited, though spectacular, operations by Commandos and Japanese jungle operations has resulted in an over-stressing of personal camouflage in the public mind. The great majority of German troops throughout their campaigns in Europe may have had dirty faces, but their personal camouflage has been principally their field gray uniform. The same has been true of Japanese operations in the open country in China.

"The bullet hit the detonator, which exploded all of the TNT charges. Bridge and Germans lay in a tangled mass on the bottom of the canal"

Accepting the fact that the enemy sensibly takes every opportunity to render himself invisible, how can we hope to best find him as a target? The answer is so obvious as to brook no argument. The best way to find a hard-to-see target is to look at it through the right kind of telescope or binoculars. This argument against the sniper therefore automatically becomes one of the best arguments for the sniper.

Next we encounter the old familiar point that there is a vast difference between known distance shooting on the target range and unknown distance shooting in the hunting field or in battle. That point has never been questioned. However, judging distance is a matter of great importance to all soldiers and it is, or should be, a regular part of the field exercises of all ranks and all branches. It is generally conceded that the use of binoculars carrying a mil scale, such as a Signal Corps Type E binocular, is a very real aid in estimating distances. Similarly, the use of a telescopic sight of the proper type permits very much closer range estimation than is possible with the

naked eye. Of equal importance is the fact that the use of a telescopic sight makes it possible to "hold off" with such precision that an accurate shot can be quickly delivered as soon as the range has been estimated. It eliminates the need of "cranking the sight", with the attendant possibility of error.

In this matter of range estimation, the telescopic sight performs another function. In many cases it will make it possible for the rifleman to instantly spot the point of impact of his first shot. Having seen just how far he was over, under or off to the right or left, he can, with the aid of his scope, immediately get off a second shot by holding off with the precision that is possible only with the scope. Using the semi-automatic, there is an excellent possibility of this second shot being delivered in time to score a hit. Men under fire soon become accustomed to near misses. They rarely believe that the near miss was aimed directly at them, and, though they subconsciously duck, they carry on, at least until a second or third near miss warns them that they are providing a personal target.

"The crews of German tanks have consistently left their vehicles to make repairs to treads, in utter contempt of the possibility of being liquidated by long range small arms fire"

Anyhow, why condemn the sniper as a useless specialist if his second or third shots are near misses that only drive the enemy into the ground? A man driven to the ground represents one portion of the attack which has been temporarily stalled. How many thousand rounds of machinegun and automatic rifle ammunition are expended for every man hit? But if the automatic rifle and machinegun fail to score many hits and their fire drives the attack into the ground, the attack is nevertheless stalled. It has been estimated that almost 75,000 rounds of machinegun and automatic rifle ammunition was expended in the last war for every man hit. Nevertheless, the tactical value of the machinegun and automatic rifle is nowhere questioned. In the face of these facts, why should the sniper be called inefficient because he certainly will not score a hit with every shot? If he scores only one hit for every hundred shots, his killing efficiency will be 750 to 1 as compared with the automatic machinegun and rifle!

Nor should we overlook another fact favorable to the sniper. Machineguns immediately expose their position every time they open fire. Individual shots from the sniper's rifle are much more difficult to locate and the sniper can move from one position to another with the ease and stealth of the frontier rifleman. In a recently published translation of the operations of German Combat Engineers ("Engineers in Battle"—The Military Service Publishing Company) it is pointed out that river crossings caused the Germans little difficulty except in those cases where "sharpshooters in the trees or riflemen in field positions" remained to contest the Germans after point blank artillery fire and dive bombers had eliminated the defensive machinegun and light artillery emplacements. Later, in Russia, the Germans were again to discover that the trained individual rifleman had to be routed out of his position by the slow process of Infantry advance and personal liquidation. The divebomber and the artillery have too much trouble finding a sniper to be effective against him.

A common error in the discussion of the sniper's mission and equipment is the thought that a sniper is given a telescopic sight so that he may devote himself to long range shooting. This thought no doubt stems from the fact that telescope sight matches at Camp Perry and other tournaments in which Service Teams compete are invariably long range events. The hunter who uses a scope sight has an entirely different conception of its value. The great value of the hunting scope (and the sniper is essentially a big game hunter) lies in the improved ability to see an indistinct target at any range. Tests conducted by the Marine Corps have shown that

when using scope sights accurate shots can be placed on a target when the target is invisible through metallic sights by reason of falling snow or blowing dust. The same tests indicated that accurate shooting with the hunting type scope was possible approximately one hour earlier in dawn light and one hour later in evening light than when metallic sights were used. Targets dimly lighted against sky glow or the light of a blazing tank or truck, difficult or impossible to pick up with metallic sights, can be picked off with the right kind of scope sight. We readily concede that much of the snipers' work will be at ranges which the target shooter considers short or medium. But this fact in no way lessens the wisdom of training snipers and equipping them with telescope sights.

Another misconception regarding the telescopic sight which arises from the common use of the target scope in rifle matches is the idea that the scope sight is a hindrance in shooting at moving targets. This is definitely not true if the right kind of scope sight is issued to the military sniper. I believe it was T. K. Lee who, switching from gallery rifle shooting to trapshooting, mounted a low power scope on his trap gun and with it won the Alabama State Championship in his first year as a trapshooter. Thurman Randle, who has used most of the target and hunting scopes available in this country, says that he finds it easier to make clean kills on running game with a good hunting scope than with metallic sights. There are two reasons: First, better visibility; second, the saving in time due to the fact that the shooter has only one sight to worry about and does not have to align front and rear sights on the bounding target.

Not all the snipers' work will be at short and mid ranges. There are many types of terrain in Europe and in Asia where long range shots will be possible and tactically useful. Published photographs of enemy troops in action and reports from both United Nations and Axis sources prove this assertion. The crews of German tanks have consistently left the shelter of their vehicles to make repairs to damaged treads, in utter contempt of the possibility of being liquidated by long range small arms fire. In at least one reported instance, some unnamed Polish sniper disorganized a German tank group and delayed their forward progress for almost a half-hour by killing or wounding the entire crews of two German medium tanks when they exposed themselves to make exterior repairs. One of the men killed happened to be the Lieutenant in command of that particular tank group. This incident was reported by German, not Polish, sources, and was cited as evidence of the unsportsmanlike conduct of the Polish.

Throughout the German advance through southern Yugoslavia into Greece, armored and mechanized groups were limited to narrow winding mountain roads, while accompanying foot troops used dirt tracks which were frequently on the other side of the mountain miles distant. The reunion of these widely scattered elements at specified rendezvous and on a specified time schedule was essential to the unprecedentedly rapid advance of the German columns through such formidable terrain. Tank Commanders were constantly exposed because the blindness of tanks makes it impossible for them to advance rapidly in such country with all hatches closed. Truck drivers furnished choice targets. Staff cars carrying important field officers crawled and twisted their slow way over the mountain road. In the few cases where determined opposition was encountered, it caused disruptions in the German scheme of things which would have been serious had the opposition on one road been synchronized with that on another. The machine guns on which the defense depended were, however, easily spotted and quickly silenced by the heavier guns of the armored column. Well trained snipers hanging on the flanks of the German columns would have slowed to such a degree that the flanking of the Metaxas line might well have been prevented. Tank Commanders would have been driven under the hatches, and tanks so blinded would have suffered heavy casualties and delayed the advance by plunging off the road. Trucks with dead drivers would have added to the confusion and staff officers endeavoring to straighten out the mess would have ended their labors for the Fatherland right there.

One story out of this campaign illustrates how the sniper sometimes has an unexpected opportunity to accomplish more than is expected by even his most rabid advocates. (The Infantry Journal—August 1942.) The Germans had won the campaign. The British Imperials were retreating toward their ships over the single highway bridge across the Corinth Canal. As the soldiers streamed across the bridge the engineers prepared the vital structure for demolition. Nazi dive-bombers spared the troops on the bridge because the Germans wanted to use it themselves. Finally, on the morning of May 26th, the Germans dropped a large force of parachutists close to the bridge, with the intent of seizing it intact. The parachutists closed in before the engineers were able to set off the demolition charges. The young Engineer Lieutenant in charge took refuge in a briar-covered hole in the steep banks of the Canal a short distance away. The Germans crowded onto the captured bridge and began a methodical search for the charges of TNT which they knew must be buried in the structure. Suddenly the Engineer Lieutenant spotted one of his detonators exposed on the side of the bridge. With nothing to lose, he carefully edged his rifle over the rim of the hole and through the briars in which he was hiding. With infinite care he aimed at the cigarette-sized detonator and squeezed the trigger. The results exceeded his fondest expectation. The bullet hit the detonator, which exploded and induced the explosion of all the carefully laid TNT charges. Bridge and Germans lay in a tangled mass in the bottom of the Canal.

From these examples and many others which the care-

(*Continued on page 29*)

An Editorial

STRICTLY PERSONAL

BLAZING SUN. Boiling mirage. Shimmering target. A man and his rifle. To right and left, crowded firing points. In the rear a watching throng. But the man on the firing line must solve his problem—alone. Failure may be alibied to *others* but the man the rifleman faces in his own mirror will accept no alibi. He cannot fool *himself*. Only fools try. That bullet, once started, may not be recalled. It leaves a record which may not be erased. Though he be one in a crowd of thousands, success or failure is a strictly personal matter to the rifleman and pistoleer.

To the American, descendant of pioneers, this is as it should be. America was built by men whose success or failure was strictly personal—and they deliberately chose to have it so. The little groups which landed first on our primeval coast were the *brave* individuals out of larger groups. They came because their individual consciences brought them here. The weaker ones waited, came later, not so sure of their personal strength, not so able to look fearlessly, proudly into their own mirrors. As the settlements filled, the strong ones moved on, again. Not seeking solitude. Seeking America's far horizons and the chance to prosper by their own strength.

So was America built, on the solid foundation of those who faced life as a personal matter. Built by those who knew that the strength of a Nation lay only in the strength of character, not the wealth, of the citizens who composed it. They were men and women not always strong in body, but they were strong in faith, in devotion to the right as they saw it. Men willing to die, *personally,* that their principles might live.

We are descended from men and women who risked their lives and their fortunes that they might look in the mirror, into their own eyes, without casting them down. Can we do the same?

Fathers, husbands, sons and daughters are giving their lives as you read this page—giving all they can that you may *continue* to read a free press in a free land. To them, and to those who vainly wait at home, this war is strictly personal. What have you *personally* sacrificed to preserve the principles to which you pay lip service? Do you damn the Generals and the Admirals as fumbling brass hats? Do you damn Congress as a group of malingering cowards? Do you damn "the Government" as an incompetent mess of bureaucrats? Do you damn Franklin Roosevelt as a Nero fiddling while Rome burns? This is a free country and within decent limits you may freely do all the damning you please. *Others* earned you the privilege. Have you, *personally,* earned the *right* to criticize anyone for what they have done or failed to do?

Make it strictly personal. Ask yourself: "What have I done to make me worthy of a single one of the lives, the families, the businesses that have already been destroyed to preserve my right to say what I think, to worship as I please, to eat and sleep and work in comfort?"

Never mind the men on the other firing points. Never mind the crowd. Can you look into your *own* eyes in your mirror and find them level, honest, determined, fixed on the far horizons of America? Can you look squarely into the eyes of widows, mothers, orphans when the casualty lists come home? Only *you* know the answer because, after all, this war *is* strictly personal.

Jap Fantasy?

Press Association

A THOUGHT-PROVOKING COMBINATION--HOMER LEA,* THE JAPS AND OUR PACIFIC COAST

"Japan's invasion of Washington and Oregon . . . constitutes the simplest of military problems."

The year is 1909; the speaker Homer Lea, a strange, crippled hunchback youth, with a look of bitterness and pain on his thin, straight lips. He wears the cape and gold-splashed uniform of a lieutenant general in the army of the "Emperor" Kwang Hsu.

Thirty-three years later, on August 5, 1942, the listening post of Reuters, British News Agency, is transcribing a Japanese broadcast. A Commander Tashiro, of the Navy Press Section, is speaking. The Japanese seizure of bases in the Aleutian Islands, he tells the world, exposes America to a direct threat of invasion. Ground for attack on the American mainland has been prepared by the Jap Navy.

Tashiro's statement recalls a newspaper story of barely a week before. "Striking across this nation, singly and in pairs," the New York News reported, "emissaries of Japan's dread Black Dragon Society have recruited a Fifth Column in this country which has 100,000 followers ready to take up arms in support of a Japanese assault upon U. S. shores." Meetings had been held in America's chief cities. Rounded up by the FBI was Mimo De Guzman, who was serving as organizer in the U. S. of a school of espionage and infiltration whose purpose was to prepare America for a Jap invasion. Behind the movement, spider-like, moved the ominous shadow of the late Baron Tanaka, founder of the school and writer of the audacious Tanaka Memorial.

In spite of Commander Tashiro's optimism about an invasion of our Pacific Coast, Homer Lea's theories of the ease with which it might be accomplished are perhaps only of speculative interest. How well his beliefs will fit into the "blueprint for conquest" of thirty years later can only be determined by the fortunes of the war this young prophet so accurately predicted. How seriously we must take his West Coast invasion plans as the true shape of things to come depends mainly on the provisions this Republic has made since Homer Lea cried out in alarm over our unpreparedness and our smugness in the accumulated wealth of a nation gone mad with the obsessions of commercialism.

In 1909, Homer Lea's "Valor of Ignorance" raised a short-lived storm. Lea was quoted, praised, reviled, laughed at. A few Americans actually took him to heart. In all, only 18,000 copies of his book were sold on this side of the Pacific; in Japan, Lea's prophecies went into 24 editions in a single month! This fact alone, of what might be called "required reading" for the Japs, may well be a warning. Moreover, his predictions of the steps, fulfilled already, which were to lead up to the invasion of our West Coast, make the warning the more ominous.

Lea foresaw with uncanny ability the attacks against Hawaii and Alaska, and spotted the very landing places Japan would use in her conquest of the Philippines. Lea's vicious little daggers of invasion stabbed at Lingayen and Polillo in the Philippines, at Alaska and Hawaii. The

* Homer Lea: *The Valor of Ignorance*, 1909, and *The Day of the Saxon*, 1912. Harper. Republished 1942.

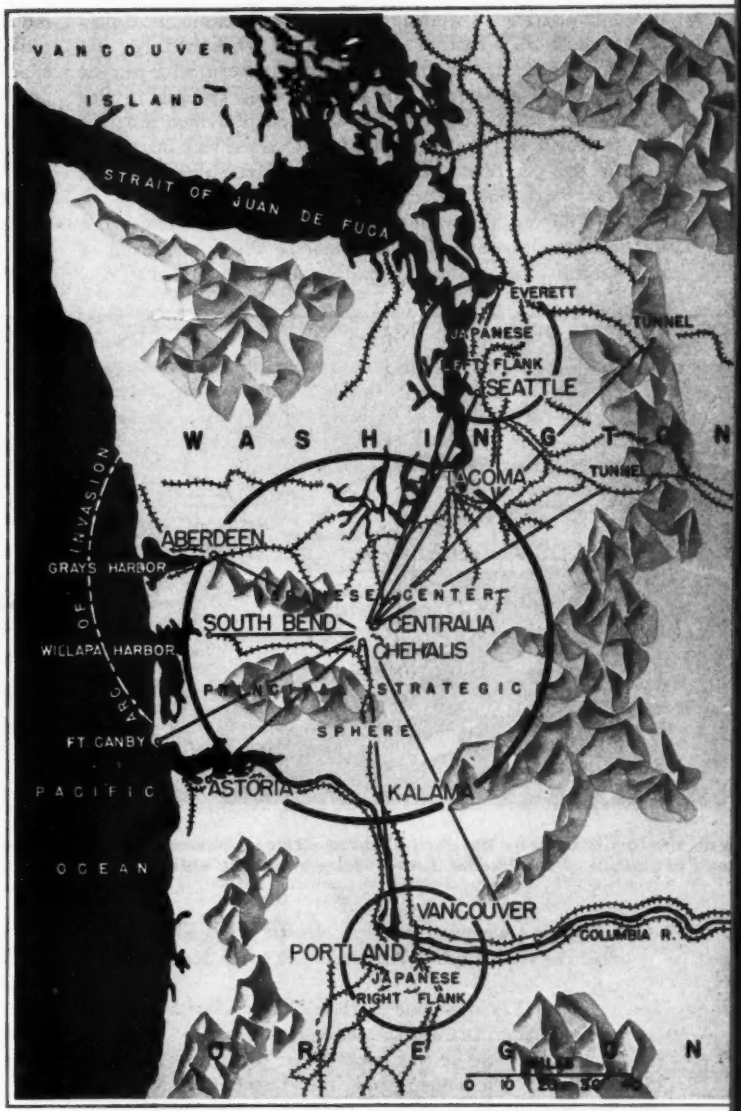
startling suddenness of a Pearl Harbor, the loss of the Philippines after a struggle of mere weeks, the elimination of Great Britain's influence in the Pacific and the setting up of protected sea lanes within a comparatively small but secure orbit of operations was Lea's predicted outline of first objectives for the Japanese. That these initial operations of Lea's are, within six months, accomplished facts, provides full excuse for the writings of Homer Lea to be so much discussed thirty years after they were penned.

Since December 7, and the "re-discovery" of Lea's twin volumes of warning, book reviewers have praised particularly his objective, coldly analytical brand of military thought. The applicability of Lea's thesis to a military situation changed in many of its essentials is startling. Homer Lea's belief in the worthlessness of militia forces formed an impassioned third of his "Valor of Ignorance." Knowing the worth of militia in today's all-out war, Homer Lea's predictions still provide food for some down-to-earth thinking as we enter into plans for the organization of Minute Men, Home Guards and civilian defense activities.

Shunning the pessimism of a Homer Lea, and the hysterical alarums of Yellow Peril journalism, we can still find interesting speculation in his outline of a campaign to take the West Coast. We can feel fore-armed in the knowledge that Lea, in his patriotism, has made us conscious of a blueprint for conquest which thus far has been followed by the very enemy he foresaw. As *Time*, in its review of December 29, 1941, pointed out, "Men of the U. S. Army and Navy have had plenty of time to ponder his lessons." In guarding against such plans, should our Navy or Army be called to more defenseless areas, our civilians can be the more alert should the enemy get through for a token raid or a more ambitious program.

One thing is certain in an understanding of this war: that the wide reading of Lea's writings in Japan and the apparent wholesale adoption of his thesis of decadent democracies has given the Japs the necessary courage to attack us. This is the audacity of which Churchill spoke: "What manner of men do they think we are?" Lea reached the depths of pessimism when he appraised the chances of a "decadent" democracy in a surprise war with the Nipponese. His theories stress our inability to arise to an adequate defense in an emergency; he told America that "wealth is a factor in the naval and military strength of nations only so long as it is regarded in its true or subordinate capacity: to build battleships, but not to fight them; to buy arms, not valor; to manufacture powder, not patriotism." In the same vein he says, "A nation can become so rich that its wealth will bankrupt it in a war with a country poor but frugal and warlike."

Equally certain is the assurance that this nation of ours heeded the warnings and has taken the necessary steps to guard against the second and third phases of Lea's predictions of Japanese aggression; and that in those steps, we have overcome the major weaknesses of which Lea complained. We have built up a reservoir of trained reserve officers, an all-inclusive mobilization of manpower and industry, and have added a plethora of that so-called third dimension of warfare of which Lea knew nothing—air power.



Homer Lea envisioned Japanese troop landings in Gray's and Willapa Harbors, and an eastward penetration toward Centralia and Chehalis, strategic center of the region

When Lea baldly states that "markmanship alone does not constitute, in any degree whatsoever, a soldier . . . if the other primary elements that go to make up an efficient and powerful army are absent" we can point to a militarism within the nation and a leadership within the armed forces that provides these "primary elements". When he says that "a vast population and great numbers of civilian marksmen can be counted as assets in the combative potentiality of a nation as are coal and iron ore in the depths of its mountains, but . . . are worthless until put to effective use," we can refer to another striking factor in today's war—the resistance of an invaded people through the harassing tactics of guerrilla warfare.

Lea failed to foresee the place of guerrilla fighters in his wars, and in so doing, missed the primary virtue of civilian rifle associations. To Lea's charge that "rifle, pistol and all similar civilian associations are not only negatively

but positively harmful to the nation, inasmuch as they produce an erroneous conception of the knowledge and duties necessary to a modern soldier," we can, with perfect logic and aside from the evidence that abounds in this country today, point to the Ossviachim civilian program in Russia and the part played by Ossviachim's marksmen in the guerrilla warfare that has flared along Russia's vast battle line.

Who was this young prophet? How did Homer Lea predict situations that would not be within the realm of credulity for another thirty-five years? A mystic? Another Nostradamus, chanting obscure doggerel? Did he read the stars for his information, or count leaves in a tea cup?

With the fortification by the Japs of three strategic passes, and with the Jap navy in control of the Pacific, Los Angeles would be vulnerable only by air

Homer Lea was none of these things. Neither mystic nor charlatan, Lea was the possessor of as coldly analytical a military mind as this country has produced. Like the hunchback Steinmetz and the hunchback Randolph Bourne, Homer Lea balanced the shortcomings of a dwarfed, pain-wracked body against the crystal-clear reasoning of this mind; his was the one literate voice that, crying in a wilderness of short-sightedness and complacency, warned repeatedly of World Wars I and II. Drowned though his fiery words were, Homer Lea could today have the bitter satisfaction of seeing his dire predictions become colored pins on an all-too-real war map; his fears of global wars translated into the holocaust that in 1942 is shaking an entire planet.

Homer Lea's background was as fantastic and courageous as were the predictions he dared make more than three decades before their fulfillment could become a possibility. The son of a Colorado prospector-miner, Lea was born tragically handicapped. A hunchback, the young Lea wanted to be a soldier, in spite of the warped, twisted body that thwarted his plans. From Leland Stanford, Lea suddenly went to China in 1899, with a burning determination to snatch the Dragon Throne from beneath the bloody Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi, and effect its restoration to a more pacific member of the dynasty. Disregarding failing health and the chance of losing his head, Lea did live to take part in the re-birth of China, though not until his third attempt, and not as an empire. Lea was appointed a lieutenant general in the all-but-nonexistent army of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, and became, at 24, chief of staff to a determined Chinese patriot who shared Lea's ideals of a free China. In 1911, Homer Lea was the only white man present when his friend Sun Yat Sen, whose chief of staff he had been, was elected first president of the Chinese Republic.

In 1909 Lea had written the first of his two great books, "The Valor of Ignorance". He predicted wars, vast, global struggles that seemed ridiculous to a nation only a few years out of the picayunish Spanish-American fracas. Specifically, Lea warned of the inevitability of a war between "this Republic", as he called it, and Japan. In America his book was badly received; people were unwilling to believe these rash prophecies in the face of apparent world quiet. But the voice of Homer Lea would not be stilled.

By the time Lea reached China for the last time, the then dying man had completed the second of his fateful messages, "The Day of the Saxon". In its pages the clear-eyed vision of the little cripple once again entered the uncertain sphere of prediction; Lea accurately prophesied the struggles in Europe that have since spread like a plague across the earth.

Lea's time was drawing to a close. Nearly blind, pain-ridden, he suffered a stroke in Nanking. The indomitable will of the man, the feeling that he must somehow live to see his last message in cold print, somehow kept him alive during the long voyage to his native California and through a few months there. Finally, "The Day of the Saxon" reached print. Then, in November, 1912, General Homer Lea died.

What did Lea say about the mainland of North America—the final stage of his three phases of conquest? What were his predictions for our own 1500 miles of Pacific littoral? Turn back to the pages of "The Valor of Ignorance".

"Japan's invasion . . . constitutes the simplest of military problems . . ."

"(Japan's) landing will occur in Gray's and Willapa Harbors. Should these harbor entrances be mined, then debarkation will be on the open beaches between the bays, or north of the entrance to Gray's Harbor.

"The first objective of the Japanese armies will not be the cities on Puget Sound nor Portland nor the cities on the Columbia, but will be directed toward Chehalis and Centralia, two small towns fifty-seven miles eastward."

Homer Lea's theories for an invasion of the Northwest Coast are alarmingly simple. Their nightmarish plausibility is heightened by the fact that virtually all of the conditions then existent, and upon which Lea based his plans, are present in the same form today as when he dragged his sick body over the coastal Pacific terrain early in the century. Let us see just how Homer Lea expected the Japs would invade Washington and Oregon.

Initially, the crippled savant proposed a Jap landing in force on the coast of Washington, roughly 40 miles north of the Oregon State line. Here, Lea reasoned, the attackers would find a minimum of resistance, and could

place themselves in a strategically commanding position by a single day's march. Fifty-seven miles to the west of Willapa and Gray's Harbors lie the twin towns of Chehalis and Centralia, with a combined population of about 12,000. These towns constitute the strategic center of both Washington and Oregon, whether in relation to invading or defending armies.

That a strong force of enemy troops *could* reach these twin points of peril, presupposing a huge Jap convoy safely beaching on the Washington littoral, is a possibility if Japan were able to complete the second step of his outline—Midway, Hawaii, Aleutians, Alaska. Viewing such a landing as coldly as did Lea, we are forced to an agreement with him when he tells us that *"no opposition against the landing of Japanese armies is possible unless the American forces are equal in numbers and efficiency."*

Barring the probability of that parity of forces, Lea's hypothetical invaders march on Centralia and Chehalis. From this point his plan resembles a chess game; checkmate of the value of one city after another, of railroad after railroad, all but nullifies the chances of a successful U. S. counter-attack.

Striking north and south from their Centralia-Chehalis strong point, Japan's forces move into Portland and Seattle. The Cascade Tunnel, east of Seattle, is rendered impassable to U. S. troops, as is the tunnel equally distant from Tacoma. East of Portland the twin rail lines flanking the Columbia River are cut. One look at a railroad map of Washington and Oregon will show the astonishing simplicity of Lea's thesis in isolating the whole of the Pacific Northwest from defense other than by troops already on the spot. Coastal fortifications have been flanked, or more simply, ignored. "With the seizure and fortification of the Bitter-Root Mountains east of Spokane, together with the Blue Mountains in Eastern Oregon, the dominion of Japan over these two American states becomes complete."

Would his plans work today? Probably not. Homer Lea reached these conclusions 35 years ago. Regardless of the brilliance of his moves or the certainty of every step as it existed then, even Lea could not gaze so deeply into the future as to know what new weapons would be in use by the time his Jap war became an actuality. Nor could he have any idea of what new military installations, not so easily to be flanked, would bar the path of his theoretical invaders. Even so, and with the plane, the tank and the aircraft carrier modernizing the picture, the essential matter-of-factness of Lea's approach to the problem is startling in its very simplicity and, however remote, in its possibility of accomplishment.

How did Lea figure these things? Plain, sound, first-hand knowledge of terrain and of military forces, mostly. That and logic, plus a little, perhaps, of the understanding denied to any but genius. Look, and look hard, at his map of Washington. You are General Tojo, and you have an army on your hands—an army that you're responsible for. Check all of the railroads on that map, and all of the mountains. Decide how best to get there, and then how to keep anyone from getting in to throw *you* out. Considering the year in which he wrote, try to find a flaw in Lea's reasoning. If you can, you're a lot better than average at doping out military problems!

As a strategist, Lea could not be satisfied with the investment of Oregon and Washington alone; no Japanese invasion could be secure until all of the area west of the mountain-desert barrier was in Nipponese hands. Nor did Lea see as great difficulties attendant to the conquest of California as had faced the Japs in the North.

Los Angeles he considered as the strategic center of the Southern California area; San Diego to the south, with its single thread of railroad connecting it to the greater cities at the center of the state, Lea dismissed. By the taking of Los Angeles and with the enemy in control of the sea, San Diego's position becomes such that "its capitulation will be brought about ignoring its existence."

Los Angeles, in 1909 at least, posed few problems. Lea's Jap invasion forces land on Santa Monica Bay. From here they move eastward to the San Pedro Hills, overlooking the city and fortifications of San Pedro. With the Japs in possession of these mountains, enemy artillery could command that territory so completely as to render both town and harbor militarily valueless. Without the protection of San Pedro, the teeming city of Los Angeles was to fall with hardly a show of resistance. Then, by the fortification of Saugus, Cajon and San Jacinto Passes through the mountain wall to the east, and with their own fleet in command of the Pacific, the invaders would be in a position to defend the captured city in a "splendid isolation" of their own creation.

At this stage there remains only the San Francisco area free of Jap domination. The Japanese, after seizing Southern California and the Northwest will, said Lea, make simultaneous landings at Bodega Bay, north of San Francisco, and to the south, on Monterey Bay. Working on the theory that control of the city depends not upon its actual entry and capture but rather on holding the surrounding territory, the Japanese (*Continued on page 16*)

Final stages of Lea's West Coast invasion are these attacks against San Francisco Bay and the cities on its shores. This completes investment of Western U. S.

Name Your Poison—

By William Corson

Most gun-loving guys are polite. But if there's a little hunk of intolerant argument simmering away anywhere in their systems, you can generally bring it to a boil with a very casual remark that you don't even have to finish. It goes like this: Some night when the gang's squatting around the camp fire digesting the mulligan, and everyone's too tired for much talk but you don't feel like climbing into the sleeping-bag yet, you just lean back against your boulder, stare up at the stars and mumble in a voice loud enough to carry across the fire, "Take it from me, boys, there's only one *real* all-around gun . . .!" Then, if you have the strength of character, sit back and listen.

At that point, whether you've been hunting lion or quail, the first two guys nominating their favorite smoke-poles will be drowned out by somebody asserting loudly that the .30-'06 was and is the only he-man's gun ever made that would give superb performance on anything from mice to moose. He'll cite the range of bullet weights and velocities the factories offer for the '06, from the 110-grain bullet at 3500 f.-s. to the 220-grain at 2400 f.-s., and the abundance of cheap handloads—oh, well, you know the song; maybe you're benighted enough to be a "Springfield Believer" yourself. "Of course, the '06 has killed a lot of game, but it's out of date," someone will chime in. "Now, take the .270——." But he won't get to finish that speech, because by then the Pop Smith of your crowd will announce indignantly that every word that's been said goes double for the Krag, and sleep will be forgotten for at least the next two hours. I warn you, don't be the reckless soul who declaims loudly that the old "thutty-thutty" is still the gun that will take the best care of a man, day in and day out—they'll all gang up on you first!

Now it's my turn. You might call my all-around gun an extreme gun, but it has to be to fit extremes, even if that does sound like a word trick. I'm picking the .25 Magnum, built on the necked down .275 H.&H. belted case. It hasn't had much publicity since Elmer Keith wrote up the first satisfactory .25 Magnum in these pages several years ago, though the Dope Bag has held a number of short paragraphs on various versions of this caliber.

To start with, I'll admit that there *can* be several all-around guns. The old scatter gun with a handful of shot-loads of the right "chill" plus a few Brennecke-type loads—solid slugs—could be the ideal gun for a man who never shot at anything past fifty yards, and then only at small deer, rabbits, or birds, as in some of the Southern swamp regions. For general hunting in heavily forested Eastern states, a lever-action .30-40 Winchester and a pocket full of low-speed gas-check loads to supplement a magazine full of 220-grain factory stuff could cause a man to consider with reason that he was perfectly outfitted for a meeting with anything from squirrel to bear. In fact, a shift to the 150-grain bullet would fix him up for even a fairly long shot at a deer if he should run onto a cleared or burned-over hillside. So it becomes obvious that about all that any of us can do is to pick the one gun that best covers the range of shooting we personally indulge in. For me, it's the .25 Magnum.

My favorite hunting is in the West—desert and mountain areas—and in that country the ability to land precisely at long range is paramount. A jack-rabbit is practically invulnerable to even the powerful .405 Winchester at 300 yards—unless you're a lot better at guessing ranges than anyone I know. I like to shoot both deer-type game and "varmints." By deer-type I mean deer, wild goats, boars, antelope, and even a possible try at elk. The "varmint" field includes crows, jack-rabbits, hawks of some species, ground squirrels, bob-cats, coyotes, prairie dogs, eagles, rock-chucks and perhaps a few more. Now here's my point in a nutshell: the .25 Magnum is the one gun which can be loaded to handle in *exactly* the right fashion each and every one of these assorted beasties, far or near, big or small. And it's the only gun which will do this. That's where the extremes I was talking about come in.

The .22, .25, and .30 calibers allow the widest choices of well constructed bullets, and the first two permit the greatest latitude in velocities—both from zero up to well above 4000 f.-s. Several of the high-speed .22's will kill deer for you about as well as anything going at reasonable ranges—notwithstanding the guff that has been spilled about their utter ineffectiveness. But unless you load the .22's way down, you aren't going to eat any small game you knock over with them, even if you can find what's left of it. And if you do load them way down, it turns out that you're using a reasonable facsimile of the .22 Long Rifle by the time the pellets are slow enough that they won't liquidate a quail into goulash. The .22 Long Rifle is capable of bringing on a lot of rigor mortis, but anybody who has tried both will tell you that the .25 rim-fires do a nicer job of pot-meat killing. Voila! We turn the .25 Magnum into a .25 Stevens. I've used the cheap Remington 60 and 86-grain bullets with about a dozen grains of DuPont No. 5, or around the same amount of either No. 4759 or 2400, and got squirrel accuracy with a minimum of fiddling with the load. In fact, these pip-squeaks are accurate enough to nip the heads off a few doves or ptarmigan if you can find them sitting, along toward sundown when you're getting that hollow feeling—but don't tell anyone I said so! Naturally, there are plenty of good cast-bullet designs that perk beautifully with these loads of powder.

A pretty good case can be made—in fact, has been made—for the .257 Roberts as the all-around gun. I've very little quarrel with that. It's accurate, and very useful with light loads, and needs only a little more wallop for longer ranges or middling big game to be

perfect. So there you are: take the Roberts' virtues and add the wallop, look a second time, and you've got a .25 Magnum.

The .30 calibers are at best makeshifts for reduced loads, their big bores having been intended for quite another job. Oh, yes, you can use them for the job, and get good accuracy around the 2000 f.-s. level, but drop still further to the 1500 f.-s. neighborhood, and you'll have plenty of trouble getting a good load with the usual run of .30-'06's or with any .300 Magnums. You will probably have to stay up to around 150-grain bullet-weight, and anything that heavy for small game is a bit like sledge-hammers for mice, compared to a neat little 60- or 70-grain bullet in .25 caliber.

The same holds true with the .270 Winchester, though to a lesser extent. I feel that the .270 is about the biggest bore that can reasonably be considered a small-game size, and it is notoriously lacking in cheap bullets in an adequate range of weights. It's only in the last few years that any accurate cast-bullet designs have been available to .270 owners, nor has their cartridge the flexibility at varied levels that the .25 Magnum and such .22's as the "Varminter" possesses.

Out at the longer ranges and on bigger game, the picture changes slightly, but not at all to the detriment of the .25. Let's say the victim is to be the fine buck you can see way over on yonder hillside, something like 400 yards from here. What do you want to hit him with? Your .220 Swift? Well, I admire the Swift within its range, and I don't put much stock in the tales of its miserable failures, providing it has anything like the proper bullets for deer, but I really think that 55-grain bullet at approximately 1800 f.-s. remaining velocity isn't the best for the job, unless you're positive you'll hit a vital area. Maybe you prefer your .257 Roberts. Well, not bad with the 87-grain bullet retaining around 1600 f.-s. at best, nor with the 100-grain at something like 1500 f.-s. Doesn't sound like a real killer-diller, though, does it? Of course, the Roberts has a flat enough trajectory that you'll stand a fair chance of hitting at 400 yards, unless you run into light conditions or terrain of a type that make distance guessing a hard job. The same is true of the .30-'06 if you're using the 150-grain bullet, but not the 180-grain.

Ah, do I hear someone mention the .270? Now you're talking. That 130-grain streamlined pellet is going to be still "pooshing" along at a speed well above 2000 f.-s. when it reaches our deer, and it won't do him any good on most any kind of a hit. You couldn't be much surer of nailing him unless you were using a .25 Magnum, though you'll have to guess distance a lot better than you would with the super-flat .25. If you load up your .25 with, say, the 100-grain bullet, and then sight it to hit about an inch high at 200 yards, you won't have to hold higher than the backbone of our deer to hit him in a vital area, even out around the quarter-mile mark, and it's going to smack into him with a remaining velocity only 300-odd f.-s. slower than the standard .30-'06 180-grain load at the muzzle. You insist on at least the 130-grain bullet weight? Heck, I'll spot it to you and beat you all hollow on velocity, let alone sectional density. One set of figures sent into the Dope Bag indicated a chronographed velocity of 3500 f.-s. for the 125-grain Barnes bullet. I suspect that to be excessive, though it's only guess work on my part. But call it even 3350 f.-s., add five grains weight by using the 130-grain Western Tool & Copper Works bullet, and I'll still have your .270 on velocity, and you figure the sectional density for yourself.

Lots of .257 Roberts fans consider the 87-grain bullet the real punkins for killing medium game at most any range where they can hit what they aim at. Now, how is that bullet leaving your Roberts at 3300-odd f.-s. (ahead of a good hot handload) going to compare with the same bullet pushed along at better than 4000 out of the Magnum? OK, you've got me; I'll admit that sometimes a bullet penetrates better when you knock a few hundred feet of velocity off it. But for mere penetration, give me the full-jacket .30 caliber military boat-tail every time. However, you'll find darn few people advocating that bullet for game. It takes a lot more than penetration alone to make a reliable killer.

The .300 Magnum? Yep, good gun. But it hasn't nearly the velocity of the .25 at the same sectional den-

sity levels, nor does it have the shoulder shape that would allow it to utilize its great capacity to best advantage on lighter bullets. Otherwise it might be able to give the .25 a race with the 150-grain bullet. The one gun that I think could really step out in front of the .25 at long range is the .270 Magnum. But some sissies (like Guess-Who!) object to being kicked to death when out on a casual expedition against a few Nazis disguised as harmless coyotes or hawks. Recoil means nothing when there's a beautiful buck in the sights, but it's pestilential on a varminting trip. And then, too, suppose the Little Woman would like a shot at an occasional coyote at goodly range—she may not be as hardy as YOU are. So you keep your .300 and .270 Magnums. I'll take my Magnum performance with .300 Savage recoil.

I know there's a rumor the .25 won't kill anything but rabbits—yes, I've heard that. Well, to my knowledge, it's killed over a score of deer, wild burros which are *tough,* wild boars which are also tough, brown bear, black bear, coyotes galore, a couple of large antelope of eland persuasion, and at least one moose—all at ranges averaging nearer 300 yards than 100—and to date I have not heard one single report of lost game owing to insufficient penetration, lack of shock, or general poor performance. It has been shot in all climates, from Alaska to Africa, and is stable, consistently accurate, and deadly. 'Nuff said?

So there's my nomination for the gun that will do almost anything well except skeet. It's mainly an open-country gun, but don't think it won't wade through brush with the 140-grain bullet! It fits my wants perfectly, and I think it has been unjustly neglected.

Now, what were you saying about that smoke-pole of yours?

JAP FANTASY?

(*Continued from page* 13)

head from Bodega southward toward the Sausalito Peninsula, and northward from Monterey Bay into the Santa Clara Valley. These Jap columns could expect to meet their greatest resistance from tight American lines thrown across the base of the Sausalito Peninsula, a front of nearly fifteen miles, and near the base of the San Francisco Peninsula, with a front exceeding thirty miles.

The whole situation becomes an uncanny parallel to that of Manila and Bataan, and the solution might not be vastly different: For Manila, substitute San Francisco; Goat Island for Corregidor; the Sausalito Peninsula for Bataan. Lea plots five distinct moves, by any one of which the Japanese could, to Lea's satisfaction, bring about the capitulation of the American forces, together with that of the city and the entire central part of the state. A typical solution:

The Japanese northern and southern armies remain in contact with the American lines, with the exception of a single corps from the south. This detached corps, with seige batteries, to occupy Oakland. Under cover of a bombardment from Point Gibbon, directly east, the Nipponese would seize Goat Island, which would "expose the city of San Francisco to a more complete destruction by bombardment than was recently brought about by earthquake and fire."

In "The Valor of Ignorance" Homer Lea asks himself: "What will the United States be doing during these . . . months?"

"Instantly the mind is crowded, not alone with the speculation of victory, but with the vague grandeur of a nation's hope. The Old Lamp is rubbed and vast armies are suddenly mobilized; armaments are brought out of hidden recesses; great generals are made in the twinkling of an eye; then winged, these legions take their flight across the mountains and deserts of the West."

Lea concludes his book on a note of utter hopelessness. "Not months, but years," he tells us, "must elapse before armies equal to the Japanese are able to pass in parade. These must then make their way over deserts such as no armies have ever heretofore crossed; scale the intrenched and stupendous heights that form the redoubts of the desert moats; attempting *in the valor of their ignorance* the militarily impossible; turning mountain gorges into the ossuaries of their dead, and burdening the desert winds with the spirits of their slain. The repulsed and distracted forces to scatter as heretofore, dissension throughout the Union, brood rebellions, class and sectional insurrections, until this heterogeneous Republic, in its principles, shall disintegrate, and again into the palm of re-established monarchy pay the toll of its vanity and its scorn."

In 1909, when the brilliant little hunchback wrote, his appraisal of Nipponese chances might have become part of a history book—in Japanese-English. We can thank the lucky stars that our war with the Jap could wait until 1941 and the strength to prove Homer Lea a fallible prophet!

IF YOUR RIFLEMAN IS LATE: With official mail taking precedence, particularly out of Washington, prearranged mailing schedules by which THE RIFLEMAN is sent out are now all but impossible to maintain. If the magazine is late, we can only ask the indulgence of our readers, and promise to get back on the beam right after we've taken care of the Axis.

☆ ☆ ☆

JOE McCANN IN TROUBLE: Remember how, last month, our Sgt. Joe McCann complained of a smashed leg in his fictional piece, "A Case for the Minute Men"? Well, the Sarge turned out to be too good a prophet. He actually is laid up with a bad leg. Cause: a parachute spill. We'll have to wish him a speedy recovery, and wait until later for Parts 2 and 3 of his yarn.

The VETERAN — Part II

Mauser Pistols and Sporting Rifles

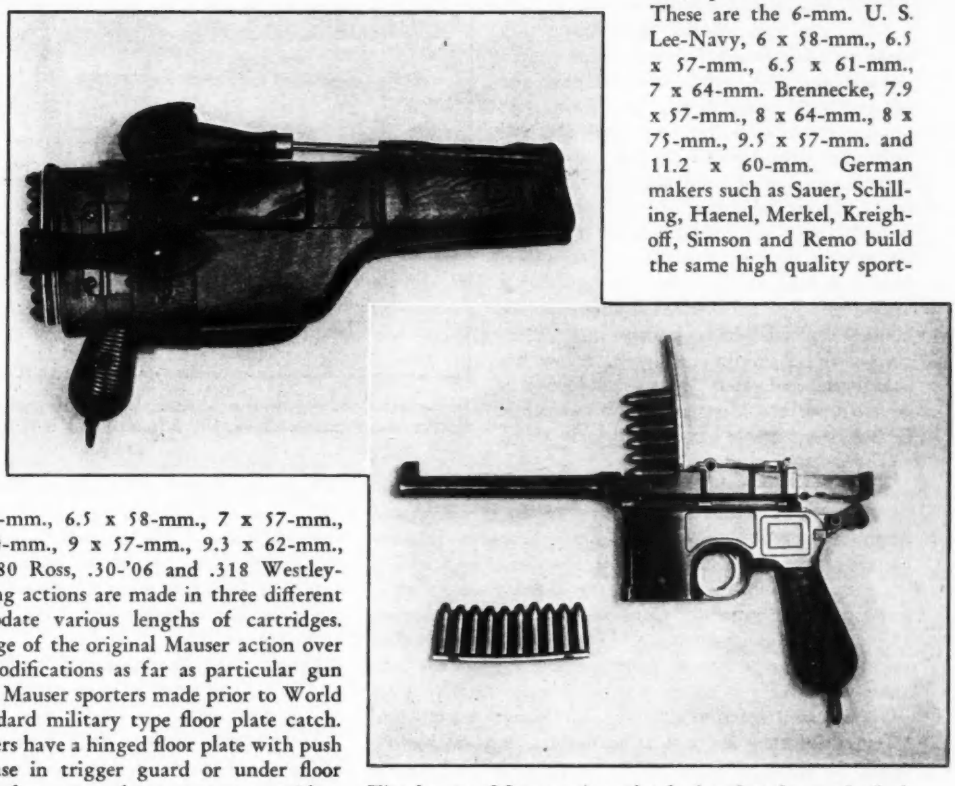
By Ludwig Olson

Sporting rifles using original Mauser actions have become world famous. They are used for every type of big game hunting from the mountains of British Columbia to dense jungles of the Belgian Congo. Before the present world crisis they were produced not only by various German firms but also by the British, Belgian and Swedish.

Best known of these firms is the large Mauser Works at Oberndorf. It has produced a full line of sporters in calibers ranging from the dainty .250-3000 Savage to the game-smashing .404 nitro-express. In addition to the two calibers mentioned, other rifles to complete the variety offered by the modern Mauser Works are in calibers 6.5 x 54-mm., 6.5 x 58-mm., 7 x 57-mm., 8 x 51-mm., 8 x 60-mm., 9 x 57-mm., 9.3 x 62-mm., 10.75 x 68-mm., .280 Ross, .30-'06 and .318 Westley-Richards. The sporting actions are made in three different lengths to accommodate various lengths of cartridges. This is a big advantage of the original Mauser action over its many sporting modifications as far as particular gun cranks are concerned. Mauser sporters made prior to World War I have the standard military type floor plate catch. Modern Mauser sporters have a hinged floor plate with push button or level release in trigger guard or under floor plate. This makes it far more safe to remove cartridges from magazine. Most sportsmen prefer the push button magazine release in trigger guard. Mauser sporters are made with double-set hair triggers as well as the standard, military, double-pull type. The set trigger is best confined to specialized target work and has no legitimate place on a sporting rifle. Just before World War II the Mauser Works developed a successful trigger mechanism of single-pull type. When adjusted to a crisp pull of three to four pounds, this is the ideal sporter trigger mechanism.

For years the Mauser Works specialized in high, bridge-type scope mounts. These mounts are used with fine Zeiss and Hensoldt hunting scopes, and had no equal until some American low mounts of very excellent design were placed on the market during the last twenty years. A few years prior to this war the Mauser Works introduced an improved .22 cal. rimfire rifle to the sporting world. This fine little .22 cal. action is a '98 model in miniature except for placement of its bolt locking lugs to rear of magazine. This locking arrangement is most suitable for comparatively low pressure rimfire ammunition.

Calibers of sporting rifles turned out by various German manufacturers using Mauser actions include the usual variety offered by the Mauser Works in addition to obsolete, special or other sizes. These are the 6-mm. U. S. Lee-Navy, 6 x 58-mm., 6.5 x 57-mm., 6.5 x 61-mm., 7 x 64-mm. Brennecke, 7.9 x 57-mm., 8 x 64-mm., 8 x 75-mm., 9.5 x 57-mm. and 11.2 x 60-mm. German makers such as Sauer, Schilling, Haenel, Merkel, Kreighoff, Simson and Remo build the same high quality sporters as the Mauser Works. They buy rifle actions from the Mauser Works and are capable of producing masterpieces of the gunmakers art with the fine workmanship and elaborate ornamentation for which German craftsmen are famous.



The famous Mauser auto pistol, showing the method of loading with ten-round clips, and above, the same gun in its detachable holster, shoulder-stock combination

After the first World War, during Germany's lean years, several small "wildcat" firms utilized discarded Mauser military actions to produce very poor quality sporting rifles and bolt action shotguns. These arms were sold to many unsuspecting customers in Germany and other countries. They flooded the post-war market and their poor quality did much to hurt the reputation of any products associated with the name of Mauser.

Jefferey, Holland and Holland, Rigby, Vickers-Armstrong and Gibbs are British firms which use German

Mauser actions to build fine quality magazine sporting rifles. These British Mausers are made in calibers .240 H. & H., .242 Vickers, 7 x 57-mm., .275 H. & H., 280 Ross, .30-'06, .300 H. & H., .318 Westley-Richards, .333 Jefferey, .350 Rigby, .375 H. & H., .404 nitro-express, .416 Rigby, .425 Westley-Richards, .500 Jefferey and .505 Gibbs.

Belgian firms which make fine Mauser sporters are Auguste Francotte of Liège and Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre of Herstal. Calibers of these sporters are included in the list for German and English Mausers. The Swedish arms manufactory at Husqvarna builds fine sporters complete from butt plate to muzzle in caliber 6.5 x 55-mm. and a few German sizes. The Swedish 1896 model actions used on these sporters are not quite up to later Mauser design standards, but their workmanship is of very fine quality.

After the first World War bolt action sporting rifles became very popular in the United States. Winchester, Remington and Savage produced modified Mauser sporters in a number of excellent calibers, and the model 1903 Springfield .30-'06 also became famous for sporting and target use. All of these Mauser modifications are very well manufactured and possess splendid accuracy, but none except the new Winchester model 70 and Remington 720 have action design advantages over the original Mauser sporters. Unlike original Mausers, these new Winchester and Remington rifles have low lift bolt levers, and safety locks so positioned as not to interfere with low scope mounting. In addition, they have speed-lock firing mechanisms.

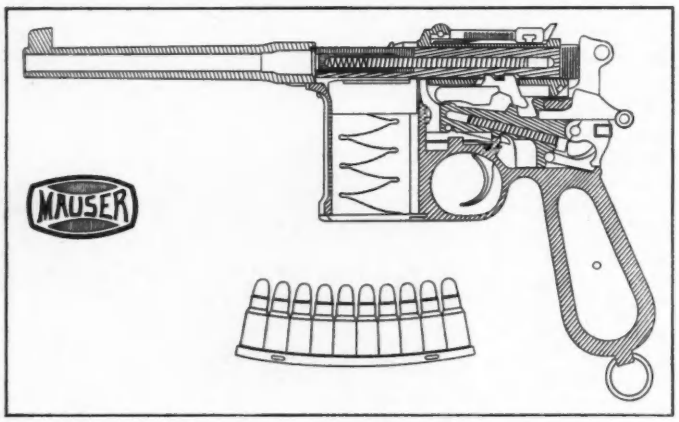
American sporting and military barrels are comparatively heavy in weight and employ a system of rifling and chambering which gives maximum accuracy. Mauser barrels are rather light in weight, are chambered with a "free travel" bullet seat and have slightly deeper than standard rifling grooves. Consequently, American barrels are somewhat more accurate than those of Mauser and some other foreign types. Among riflemen there has been some controversy as to accuracy of Mauser barrels. Most riflemen claim inferior accuracy for Mauser barrels and a few claim they are just as accurate as any made. As usual, the truth is somewhere in between. Mauser barrels are capable of hitting a whiskey keg at 50 yards range, but not able to put all bullets into a spot the size of a goat's eye. I have learned from experience that where a Winchester 70 is capable of two-inch 100-yard groups, Mauser groups will usually measure three inches. This is due mainly to lighter weight of Mauser barrels rather than system of rifling and chambering.

Automatic pistols made by the Mauser Works have been famous all over the world since 1896. They are made in both military and pocket types.

Mauser's 1896 military model pistol in cal. 7.63-mm. not only has the reputation of being more generally used throughout the world than any other handgun, but also is considered to be most reliable of all automatic mechanisms. It has been used by both sides in every war since 1896, but has never been adopted as an official standard by any major military power. In spite of its great reliability, good accuracy and high power, it is not considered very favorably by most military men because of its poor grip, hang and balance, comparative lack of compactness and its high cost.

Like some other gun mechanisms, the Mauser military pistol sacrifices ease and cheapness of manufacture to attain simplicity, ruggedness and other desirable qualities. From the production standpoint, the Mauser is quite inefficient.

To operate this pistol, the slide is first retracted till it is caught by the magazine follower. Either end of a loaded ten-round charger is then inserted in slide clip slots and the cartridges are pushed into magazine with a single positive motion. When empty clip is withdrawn, the slide automatically moves forward and chambers a cartridge. The pistol is then cocked and ready for firing.



Sectional drawing of the Mauser semi-automatic pistol. Note that, unlike most autoloaders, the Mauser has a rifle-type box magazine

The universal Mauser safety lock on this pistol is manually operated and may be used to lock the firing mechanism with hammer cocked or lowered almost to its forward position. When hammer is locked in its lowered position, the pistol can be safely left loaded with no undue strain on hammer spring.

During the past ten years this pistol has been modified by being fitted with a change lever and ten- or twenty-round, detachable, box magazines. The change lever permits of full or semiautomatic firing, but due to the very high cyclic fire rate, full automatic use is not desirable or practical. The use of detachable box magazines permits of a larger magazine capacity without affecting the normal strip clip loading system.

A separate locking block is used in this pistol to lock breech block and barrel together during period of high breech pressure. This locking block has two lugs on its upper surface which engage shoulders on under side of breech block. Lower rear edge of locking block engages a cam surface in the immovable lock frame and causes locking block to be positively withdrawn out of breech block engagement after five millimeters rearward travel of the interlocked recoiling parts. Normally, however, unlocking is effected by hammer spring pressure on locking block. Front end of hammer spring and locking block are connected by a plunger and coupling. This application of the short recoil principle is almost fiendishly ingenious. It is very simple, positive, functions with facility, and is entirely practical for pressures developed by the 7.63-mm. Mauser cartridge.

Dismounting and reassembly of the Mauser pistol mechanism is very simple and can be accomplished almost entirely without tools. A maximum number of parts are fastened together by mutual interfitting or bayonet lock joints. Such an arrangement eliminates pins and screws, but also greatly complicates manufacture.

Ballistics of the 7.63-mm., bottleneck style, rimless cartridge are quite impressive. Its 85-grain jacketed bullet is driven at 1350 foot seconds from a five-inch barrel. In addition to the 7.63-mm., Mauser military pistols were formerly chambered for a special 9-mm. Mauser cartridge, and also for the 9-mm. Parabellum-Luger cartridge during World War I.

Since its introduction in 1896, the Mauser military pistol has been marketed with a detachable, wooden holster stock. This hollow stock may be attached to the pistol butt so that shoulder firing is possible. It may also be detached from gun and used as a holster. When used as a pistol, the Mauser is very awkward and difficult to hold steadily, but when fitted with holster stock and used as a shoulder weapon it is a very accurate and desirable weapon for military or police use.

Mauser pocket pistols are almost as popular as the famous 7.63-mm. military automatic, and are fairly common in the western hemisphere. There is nothing outstanding or especially peculiar about them, and they are rated as fairly excellent pocket automatic pistol designs.

Like most modern pocket automatic pistols, the Mausers are made of simple, blowback type, recoil construction, have detachable, sheet metal, box magazines inside their handles, and are furnished in calibers of 7.65-mm. and 6.35-mm.

Most popular of these Mauser pocket automatics is the large model 7.65-mm. and 6.35-mm. with full, man-size grip. This is a superior grip to any furnished on pocket automatics in current production. There are two small size, cal. 6.35-mm. models. The obsolete small model has a shape of grip similar to the larger pocket model, and the latest small model is more nearly similar to the Colt .25 automatic in appearance.

At an early period Paul Mauser could foresee a demand for semiautomatic high-power rifles, and as early as 1905 he had experimentally developed such a weapon employing the long recoil principle.

The model 1905 experimental Mauser rifle has a two-piece bolt with double locking lugs on forward rotary section. Barrel and breech block recoil together full length of cartridge before unlocking is effected, and bolt is not returned forward until barrel has been counter-recoiled into firing position. Magazine is loaded through top of receiver with strip clips in normal Mauser fashion.

Although the model 1905 rifle design employed many advantageous design features, its long recoil principle proved faulty for high intensity type rifle ammunition. Too much trouble was experienced in developing a satisfactory buffer system at rear of receiver.—THE END.

OUR "AMATEUR" GUNSMITHS

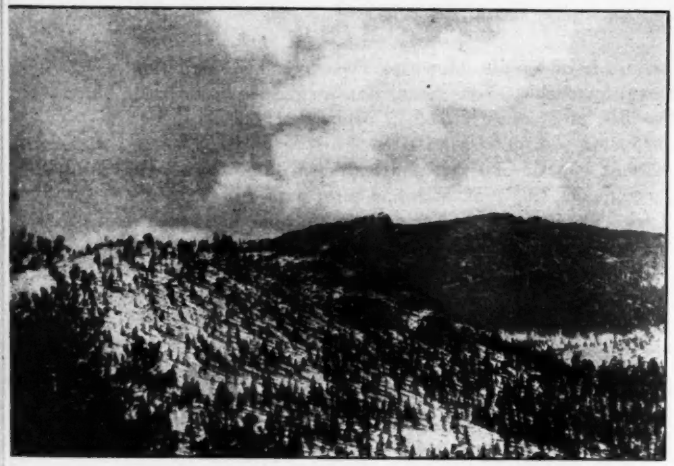
MANY OLD ESTABLISHED gunsmiths have closed their shops to take positions in small-arms factories. Some of our larger, well-known repair shops are finding it difficult to secure the trained help they need. Priorities make it almost impossible for them to expand plant facilities. Yet, there is a shortage of all kinds of guns required for pre-induction training and for internal security organizations. There is, however, an adequate supply of guns, provided the necessary and usually simple repairs and alterations are made to the guns now in the hands of civilians and police throughout the country.

Many guns can be made available by such simple repairs as replacement of broken firing pins and main springs, replacement or straightening of sights, careful lapping of bores, and the repair or replacement of stocks. Many inexpensive .22 caliber rifles can be made suitable for basic instruction purposes by lengthening the stock and fore end, making and attaching some kind of sling swivels, and by mounting some simple type of peep sight on the tang or receiver, or even by spot welding an aperture on the present open rear sight. This is all a definite part of the war picture. And here is where you can play a vital part.

We believe there are thousands of shooters with natural mechanical ability who will derive almost as much satisfaction from repairing and remodeling guns as they have in the past derived from shooting them. Now that the ammunition shortage curtails shooting activity, your interest can be switched to home gunsmithing with decided emphasis on your hobby and with great help to the war effort.

It is said that "the amateur works because he cannot help it, impelled by a love of the work he does." The incentive now of a part in winning this war makes the "amateur" the more valuable. And we want to help you. We want to help revive one of the most interesting aspects of this shooting game; to put into action what is probably an enormous supply of slightly used home woodworking and home metalworking machinery. Much of this machinery is undoubtedly at your own disposal; much of it stored in basements and attics of men who were bitten by the home workshop bug four or five years ago, but who have since lost interest or gone into the military service. By an exchange of information among our members, by a classified ad in your local newspaper or The Arms Chest, this equipment can be unearthed.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN will help you in your new or revived hobby by an editorial policy which will attempt to offer suggestions of practical repair projects: tools required; fundamentals of gun design—stocks, actions, barrels, sights; what to do and how to do it. An illustration of such a suggestion is the article by J. V. K. Wagar in this issue, "Welding Shop Wonders". Many helpful articles have appeared previously and there will be more to come. So dig out your old RIFLEMAN copies, clear off the work bench and let's go to work—for recreation, possible profit, but most of all, for the war effort.—EDITOR.



The Question of RANGE

By J. W. Spencer

"HOW FAR?" CAN BE A TOUGH PROBLEM

HERE'S SOMETHING FOR YOU deer-hunting riflemen to think over—a hint on rifles and ranges that may not be worth a hoot generally, but it is at least original and has worked out well for me.

A full grown buck deer's body (Rocky Mountain Mule Deer) in western territory will run pretty close to twenty inches high through the shoulder section, and offers the largest target within which to place a killing shot. A rough, very rough, rule of thumb is that the effective hunting range of any deer rifle is the distance over which the bullet does not drop more than 20 inches below the line of sight.

This is based on the practical fact that sight adjustments can not ordinarily be made in the hunting field after game is discovered and the rifleman must judge his ranges almost instantaneously and stand or fall on the accuracy of his initial estimate. Standing or running, broadside or fore-and-aft the rifleman has only about 20 inches or less of vertical latitude for the killing zone, not counting head, neck or other miscellaneous anatomical items that may get in the way, but shouldn't be depended upon. Consequently, the actual effective range of any rifle of adequate killing power is that distance within which the rifleman can judge his ranges and place his bullets with sufficient accuracy to regularly strike within the 20-inch killing zone.

Naturally, the results obtained by any hunter in the field depend upon his individual skill. Inexperienced riflemen will not be able to use their rifles out to the full practical range of which the arms are capable. As a matter of fact it takes a fine, steady, experienced rifle shot to consistently hit his buck at all ranges up to the maximum permitted by a bullet fall of not over 20 inches from the line of sight. This holds true for all game rifles, regardless of caliber. Remember that the flatter the trajectory of the arm, the greater the distance the bullet will travel before attaining a 20-inch drop, and consequently the greater the necessity for fine, steady holding.

Now, let's check up a bit on some favorite deer rifles, starting out with an old stand-by, the .30-30. This rifle, at least in the West, is unquestionably the leader in popularity. For example, out of 561 hunters checked through a single Colorado game checking station last year, 169 men or 30% of the total carried .30-30's. This figure checks very closely with numerous other studies made elsewhere and probably can be accepted as representative. There is no doubt either as to the supreme trust which most of the .30-30 owners place in their arms.

Let me tell you one instance. Sometime back I ran into old Uncle Dave, and he was telling me about his last kill. "Yessir, that ole buck skylined hisself when he topped out on the ridge. He was a good quarter mile away, mebby more, and I busted him first shot with the ole thirty-thirty."

"How far did you hold over him, Uncle Dave?" I asked.

"Oh, 'bout a foot!"

Well, there isn't any answer to that one. Uncle Dave might have been stretching the shot a bit under the mellowing influence of his own reveries, but he wasn't deliberately lying at all. He simply knew he made a devil of a long shot and probably figured it had to be a quarter of a mile. I know and you know that if Uncle Dave did kill his buck at 440 yards, it was a mere fluke, and, furthermore, he didn't do it by holding over "about a foot." There is no use arguing with good old Uncle Dave or his counterparts, nor in attempting to shake their faiths in the long range capacity of the .30-30.

But, for the sake of the record, let's take a look at Western's ballistic tables, covering the standard .30-30 cartridge with 170 gr. bullet, muzzle velocity 2000 feet per second. A .30-30 with iron sights, sighted in to shoot point blank at 100 yards with this cartridge, will shoot 3 inches below the point of aim at 150 yards. At 200 yards the bullet drops 9½ inches, and at 250 yards it drops 20 inches below the point of aim. In this western country most experienced hunters usually sight the .30-30 to shoot 2 inches high at 100 yards. With this adjustment, she is right on the button at 150 yards. But the bullet will be 5 inches low at 200 yards, 14 inches low at 250 yards, and over 27 inches low at 300 yards. In case anyone is interested, the same bullet will be over 45 inches low at 350 yards. Uncle Dave with his "one-foot holdover" at 440 yards was certainly a hum-dinger!

Let's apply the 20-inch rule and see where we come out. Using the .30-30 sighted as above to shoot 2 inches high at 100 yards, the bullet will drop 20 inches below the point of aim at around 275 yards. Remember this same bullet was only 14 inches below the point of aim at 250 yards, so the bullet dropped 6 inches more in only about 25 yards of additional travel.

Now, what has all this to do with the price of eggs? Simply this. I have yet to see the man who can regularly judge ranges ocularly, without mechanical aids, to an accuracy of plus or minus 50 yards, at distances of 300

yards or over. Changes in light and shadow as between morning and afternoon, between sunny and overcast days, between forest cover and open vistas make judgment of distances extremely tricky. An error of 50 yards in a distance of 300 or over seems at first blush like an absurdity, but go out and try it yourself in new territory. Brother, if you can beat this and do it regularly, you are really good. At any rate I know that stockmen, foresters and even surveyors, who are used to judging outdoor distances, have fallen down on this test. This being so, how can the city sportsman who has had no chance to develop his sense of measurement, be expected to judge ranges accurately?

A plus or minus error of 50 yards in judging distances is almost certain to result in a miss or a possible crippling shot with any rifle at any distance where the bullet fall approaches 20 inches. As an illustration let's take our thirty-thirty and shoot at the buck we think is 250 yards away and is actually 300. We hold 14 inches above where we want the bullet to strike and unless we get a corrective wiggle in the right direction it strikes almost 28 inches low and we get a clean miss, or perhaps break the poor buck's leg low down. The answer to all this is that the maximum range at which the .30-30 can be effectively used by a really good shot is actually not over 250 yards. If killing power and all-around performance is considered, 200 yards is about as far out as the .30-30 should be expected to reach. As a matter of fact, with ordinary iron sight equipment, 150 yards is a much safer expectancy for the average hunter. I am not overlooking the numerous fine points of the .30-30 which have made it so universally popular. This arm, particularly in the Carbine model, was and still is perhaps the most convenient and handiest saddle gun ever developed. It is smooth, fast, reliable, and will stand an incredible amount of abuse. Within its proper range, with proper sights and with suitable ammunition, the .30-30 is still a very satisfactory deer rifle.

The .30-30, however, has probably crippled more game animals or condemned them to a lingering death in this territory than any other arm. The fault primarily rests with hunters who persist in shooting at ranges beyond their own ability and the capacity of the rifle.

For the purpose of comparison, let's take a quick look at a few other popular rifles. Using the 20-inch guide again, we find that the good old .30-40, also known as the .30 U. S. Government or the Krag, is only effective to about 300 yards or perhaps a bit more. At this range, however, the .30-40 will kill a bull elk just about as easily as a deer. The Springfield, or .30-'06 with the 180 grain bullet is good for approximately 350 yards. By using the 150 grain high speed bullets, the range can be stretched to approximately 400 yards. The little .257 Winchester Roberts, which is a honey in the flat shooting small bore class, will reach out to 350 yards and still drop only 18 inches below the line of sight, if given a proper initial point blank setting.

Perhaps the flattest shooting small caliber rifle with sufficient power for deer which is regularly supplied on the American market, is the Winchester .270. If the .270 is equipped with a good telescope sight and adjusted to shoot 3 inches high at 100 yards with the 130 grain bullet, we will find the bullet squarely back on the line of sight at 300 yards, at 400 yards it will be 10 inches low, and at 450 yards it will be 18 inches low. Consequently, the maximum effective range of the .270, given the best sighting equipment available, is just about 450 yards, and this has been repeatedly checked upon deer and antelope in the field on actual hunting trips.

I have not attempted to discuss many other well known rifles, and have purposely omitted any discussion of the .300 Magnum and other Magnum rifles, as these are not in the ordinary deer rifle class.

Someone may question my limitations on range, particularly for the .30-'06. I know full well that the Springfield is capable of killing deer at 700, 800 or even 1000 yards, but it takes target sights and an absolutely accurate knowledge of the range to even throw dust on a deer at such distances. I once killed a buck antelope at a measured range of 650 yards with the 172 grain sharp point bullet through a Springfield sporter. I know and you will agree that this was just one of those lucky shots and that I was a chump to have taken a chance on crippling the buck at that range. Such shots, whether made by Uncle Dave or me, don't prove a thing.

Truly long range shooting, that is anything at around 500 yards or better, calls for special arms and special sights, such, for example, as telescope reticules with stadia cross hairs. It also calls for a high degree of individual skill, wholly beyond the ability of the average hunter.

After all, how important is long range shooting?

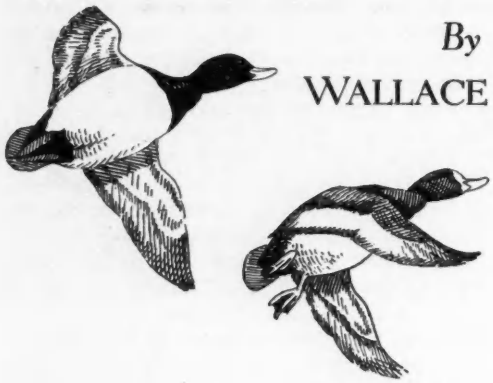
Here in the West we get many more open shots than are encountered in heavily wooded sections. In spite of this, an analysis made by the Colorado Fish and Game Commission of the kills made by the 561 hunters previously mentioned in this article, showed that 93% were made at ranges of 200 yards or less. In fact, 64% of the kills were at 100 yards or less. If these figures are representative, and I believe they are, the inference is that shooting at excessively long range is unprofitable and that the most successful hunters were those who slipped up close enough to their quarry for a sure kill.

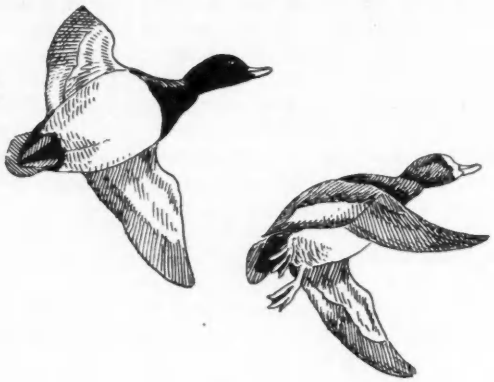
Crippling big game animals is needless and is inexcusable. It represents sloppy performance on the part of the hunter and gives a black eye to one of the grandest and healthiest of outdoor sports. Part of this crippling is due to hasty and poor shooting on the part of excited hunters. Part is due to attempting long range work with mid-range guns and taking chances at distances beyond the capacity of the rifle and the ability of the hunter.

It seems to me that in the interest of conservation and cleaner sport, hunters should pay more attention to a few simple fundamentals. First of all the hunter should develop reasonable shooting skill out to the point blank range of his rifle. Then and not until then should he attempt longer shots. At this stage the hunter should learn thoroughly the ballistics of his favorite rifle and ammunition, and learn to judge distances within the permissible degree of error allowed by these ballistics. The maximum limit, or perhaps more accurately the horizon to his long range deer slaying efforts, should in my opinion be set at that point where the bullet from his own pet rifle does not fall more than 20 inches below the line of sight. Incidentally, this limit coincides fairly closely with the maximum distances at which the various commercial loads can be expected to produce satisfactory kills on deer. If the hunter gets so he can do really consistent killing out to this limit, he will be a first class shot, and if he has self control enough to stop at this limit, he will be a first class conservationist.

PACING THE WATERFOWL

By
WALLACE TABER





THE FLIGHT SPEED of a shot-at-but-missed game bird serves the sportsman's punctured vanity an iron-clad alibi surpassed only by the weight of the fish that got away. Duck hunters in particular are prone to attribute speeds of 75, 100, 125 and even 150 miles per hour to winging waterfowl—especially the ones they missed. Even though the sportsman is undoubtedly actuated in part by a subconscious feeling of personal vanity, the seeming braggadocio is not altogether without sound mathematical basis.

First of all, the sportsman knows the speed of his shot, and, by a simple bit of arithmetic employing the principles of triangulation, he juggles this around with two other factors—the distance from gun muzzle to duck and the distance he led the duck in shooting. Mathematically, it would be sound if the man were a surveyor instead of a duck hunter. But alas, it is a rule with rare exception for the hunter to ascribe an extra ten yards to the distance of the shot; 40 yard shots become 50, and 50, 60. Nor is the elongated shot necessarily prompted by egotism. Winged ducks are often carried several yards beyond the "hit" position by their own momentum plus the velocity of the shot from a direct hit.

Then too, the lead is another moot point; in fact, almost downright mysterious. Ask the better-than-average shooter the distance he leads a widgeon flying at right angles to his line of fire. The ten-to-ones are that he'll begin with, "Oh, a, well a, about eight-feet, swinging with the bird". This "about eight feet", when multiplied by the 10-yard exaggeration on the over-all distance of the shot, easily explains the 100 to 150 miles per hour speed.

But alas, this favorite alibi par excellence seems doomed to the realm of the known. During the last quarter of a century, the effort to ascertain the facts concerning the speed and height of avian flight has thrown a new light on this older-than-the-hills fireside topic. The use of telescopes, theodolites and stop-watches ascribed the first fleck of truth to the universal deception, but it remained for the invention of the airplane to make the final exposé.

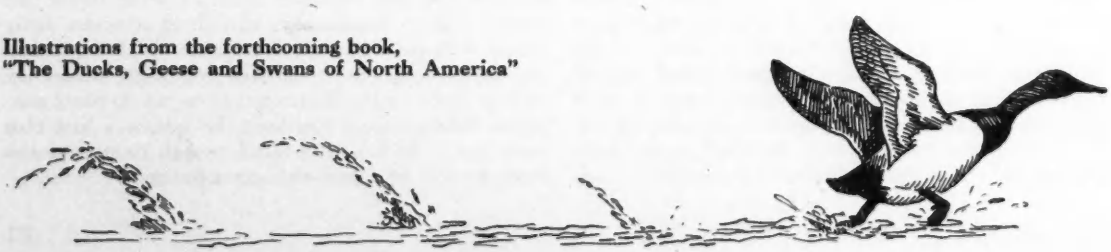
Today, with man flying circles around even the speediest of the winged aerialists, it is difficult to visualize the awe and misconception with which he formerly viewed their tactics. But, for the sake of comparison, let's digress for a paragraph and backtrack 50 years to the islands of Heligoland in the North Sea.

For years Heligoland had been used as an ornithological observatory where bird flight, migration and other phenomena stemmed the naturalist to greater endeavor. In 1895, Herr Gatke published the results of his 50 years experience there, expressing his belief that birds were capable of speeds as great as three to four miles a minute.

HOW FAST *DO* THEY FLY?

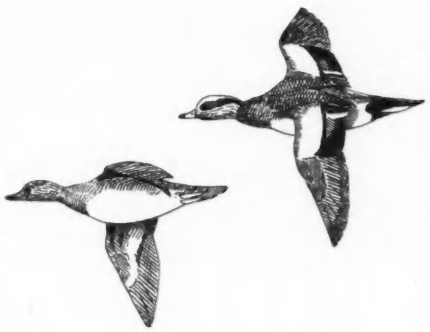
	AIR-SPEED *Miles per Hour*
Whistling Swan	50-55, chased
Canada Goose	55-60, chased
Brant	45-50, chased
Snow Goose	45-50, chased
Mallard	46-60, chased
Pintail	52-65, chased
European Teal	60-68, chased
Canvas-back	60-72, chased
	GROUND-SPEED
Cackling Goose	45-58, chased
Black Duck	24-26, cruising
Cinnamon Teal	30-32, cruising 55-60, chased
Shoveler	47-53, cruising
Redhead	40-42, cruising
Goldeneye	47-50, chased

Illustrations from the forthcoming book, "The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America"



Unfortunately his figures were based on the false premise that birds made the trip from their wintering grounds to their summer homes in a single jaunt of a few hours. In explanation, he places the birds' lanes of migration at thousands of feet, even several miles, above the earth's surface, where the rarefied air offered little resistance.

Strangely enough, aviators now tell us that at great altitudes the lessened buoyancy of the air makes flight more instead of less difficult, and that birds are but rarely encountered above 5,000 feet. During World War I, broad expanses of air were under constant surveillance, and among the airplane pilots and observers, there were many who took more than a casual interest in birds. According to Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, only 36 of the several hundred records resulting from these observations were of birds flying over 5,000 feet, and of these, only 7 were above 8,500 feet.



Of course, birds whose migration routes take them across mountain ranges must perforce attain high altitudes, but there is considerable evidence that they descend to lower levels as soon as the topography will permit.

Although the air speeds give a much fairer comparison of the flying prowess of ducks, hunters are more particularly concerned with their ground speed, for it is that speed which determines the position of the duck when the charge of shot arrives. Air speed takes into account only the rate of speed accomplished by the bird's own effort, no allowance being made for the influence of the wind. Ground speed is the velocity of actual progress between two points, or the air speed accelerated or retarded by the influence of the wind or other atmospheric phenomena. Of the two, air speeds are the more difficult to ascertain. Although the air speed indicators of airplanes offer an excellent mechanism for ready computation of the air speeds of waterfowl, the stalling speed of most planes is greater than the maximum speed of the fastest duck.

To further complicate matters, there is fairly wide individual variation in the speed of flight. Even as all pointers do not range at the same pace, so too, all sprig, cans and bluebills do not fly at the same clip. The age of the bird, condition of its plumage, health and other physical idiosyncrasies modify its flight powers and thereby affect its speed. A case at point was broached when an English falconer, in a letter to the Editor of *The Field*, credited one member of a partridge covey with flying 15 per cent faster than the others when all were in full flight before his falcon.

To render chaos out of complication, most species of birds have also been found to possess two distinct speeds —the speed ordinarily used in routine flying and which might be compared to the cruising speed of an airplane, and an accelerated speed sometimes nearly twice that of the first, and used for protection, or, in the case of the birds of prey, for pursuit. The gunner must bear this duo-dexterity in mind in order to get a fair comparison of the flight-speeds of various waterfowl.

Flight Lieutenant R. W. Winks of the R.A.F. noticed a perceptible increase in the rate of wing beats upon the approach of his plane to a flock of ducks over the Isle of Wight. The birds suddenly became aware of the pursuing airplane and nearly doubled their speed to wildly race away at 68 miles per hour.

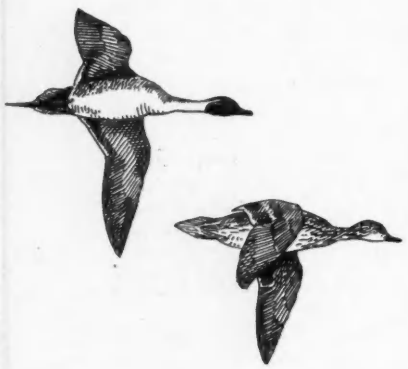
Mr. D. D. McLean timed the speed of cinnamon teal in California by following them with his automobile. When first he gave chase the flight was leisurely and at a speed of 32 miles per hour. Under pressure, however, the frightened teal accelerated to attain a speed of 59 miles per hour (ground speed).

On one occasion a gunner may observe a teal passing a mallard as though the latter were standing still, while on another, the mallard might easily outdistance the teal. In the first instance the teal may have been frightened by a close miss from a hunter or a stoop from a hawk, whereas the mallard may have been much at ease and nonchalantly cruising. In the second instance, both may have been winging for dear life; there is no better test of the speed of birds than when they are flying for their lives.

As a general rule, among birds of a similar type, the largest and heaviest are the swiftest fliers. The little teal, for example, creates a false impression of speed, and by many is thought to be the fastest of the waterfowl. Its

vaulting take-off and rapid wing beat, together with its diminutive size, is most misleading. The canvas-back, on the other hand, has a slow, running take-off and mounts the air with utter disregard for the graceful wing beats characteristic of its half-sized brother. In the long run, however, the teal is easily out-flown by the massive and awkward-by-contrast canvas-back. In fact, even the poorly streamlined mallard under pressure out-flies the teal.

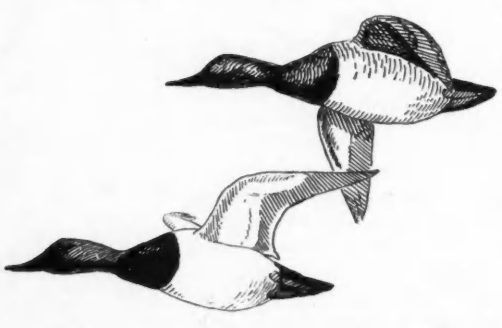
Major C. E. Radclyffe, dean of English falconers, has often flown his trained peregrines over mixed flocks of waterfowl flushed as a unit. In every instance, the first bird overhauled by the falcon was a teal. These were not instances of selectivity on the part of the hawk, for as Major Radclyffe said, "In case of a long flight, when every bird was flying for its life, the farther the birds went, the more the teal lagged behind."



Colonel Ed. L. Munson recorded that while chasing ducks with an airplane over Suisun Bay, California, he observed green-winged teal easily outflown by canvas-backs in the same flock.

It is impossible to lay down a rule-of-thumb to account for the variations in flight-speed of birds. As has already been mentioned, the larger and heavier birds of a given type are usually the swifter fliers. Much, however, depends upon the shape of the wings and their surface area. Naturally, the less the surface, the greater the flapping required to retain the bird aloft. And, by the same token, the faster the wing beat, the greater the speed of the bird.

Exceptions are to be noted, however, in the case of the soaring birds with wing surfaces expansive enough to permit full advantage of updrafts and convection currents with no flapping at all. Vultures are notable examples of this point. What hunter has failed to see this carrion-feeding master-of-the-air hop from the ground or a fence post to go soaring off with apparent disregard for the laws of gravity? With utter abandon the buzzard spreads its wings and mounts into the air, often without detectable movement of the wings other than their spreading.



The loon on the other hand has evolved to the opposite extreme; its short and muchly narrowed wings would be incapable of supporting even a much smaller bird, were it not for their ability to beat with extreme rapidity. It is a common sight to see a loon flapping and running across the surface of a northern lake in a laborious attempt to launch its massive bulk into the air. But, once cleared of the water, its rapid wing beat carries the bird away at great speed. The loon, which weighs nearly 9 pounds, has a wing spread of only 53 inches; the vulture, with a weight on the light side of 4 pounds, on the other hand, has a spread of nearly 70 inches!

The average canvas-back has a weight of 2½ pounds and a wing spread of 33¾ inches; the average mallard weighs 2¾ pounds and has a wing spread of 36½ inches. Although the difference in wing spread does not seem great, the contrasting shape of the two wings leaves the mallard with fully 20 per cent more supporting wing surface than the narrow-winged canvas-back. Nevertheless, the "can," possibly aided by its more streamlined build, but mainly as a result of its more rapid wing beat, is capable of a gait nearly 15 miles per hour faster than the mallard.

Colonel Munson reported that the mallard was among the slowest of the several varieties of ducks to which he gave chase via airplane. Under pressure the green-head spurted up to 55 miles per hour; the canvas-back was clocked at 72, pintails at 65.

Among the waterfowl, although all the ducks seem to possess the two-speed dexterity, the geese and swans are capable of but a single, oft'times noticeably labored flight. Mr. J. V. Kelsey gave chase in an airplane to a flock of Canada geese and pushed them up to 60 miles per hour. Kelsey observed, however, that the geese were able to maintain that speed for only a short time and quickly slowed.

Mr. Frederick Lincoln also relates of an encounter with a flock of Canada geese that for more than four miles flew parallel to the dirigible in which he was a passenger. During this time they maintained their V-shaped formation at an air speed of 50 miles per hour. When the dirigible increased its speed to 55 miles per hour, it pulled slowly ahead of the flock, and finally, when the birds decided to cross on a long slant in front of the ship, the accelerated speed immediately disorganized the flock and, Lincoln says, "the extra effort required was most noticeable."

This would lead one to suspect the geese of dual speeds, but the consensus of opinion among naturalists seems to be that though geese can accelerate slightly, they are completely incapable of retaining the life-or-death clip common to ducks.

The stoop of the duck hawk, famed American falcon congener of the peregrine of Europe, lends interesting contrast to the summary (page 22) of the flight-speed of waterfowl. Along the cliffs at Torrey Pines in Southern California the stoops of a pair of duck hawks were repeatedly timed by means of a stop watch. The blue-bills and scoters that fell victim to the rocketing fury of talons never had a chance. Speed of the stoops varied from 130 to 180 miles per hour. Allowing for the human error that could easily have crept in, the duck hawk is still the lord of the skies. His mastery of the air is unchallenged and finds expression in flaunting taunts which display his power over all others.

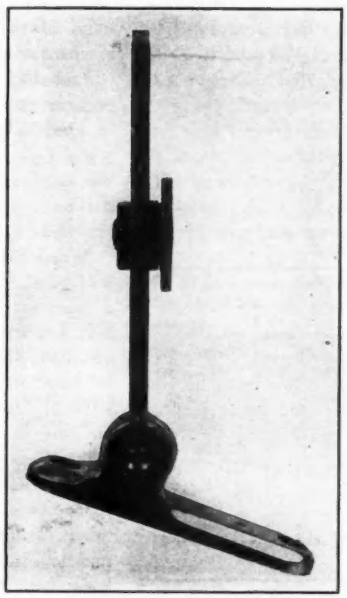
Welding Shop Wonders

By J. V. K. WAGAR

WITH WELDING AN IMPORTANT phase of the war effort, anyone recommending great use of welding-shop facilities for civilian gun repairs might be regarded critically. Even so, new guns are hard to get these days; factories are rightly turned to producing military arms, and in some instances it may be patriotic to use a little welding to make old metal in guns and reloading tools still serve dependably. Then, after all the fuss is over, riflemen who are familiar with the resources of welding shops can find them remarkably useful.

A simple example of the virtues of electric welding came when repairing an Ideal No. 1 combination mold and tool. The portion of the tool which pushes the case into the bullet-seating and case-crimping chamber had become so worn that the jaws of the mold closed before the case would crimp. Indeed, the wear was so great that heavy crimping could be done only by springing the handles of this light tool to an extent that made one fear for the alignment of the mold blocks and for the durability of the entire tool. Since a slot for the case extractor occurred in this part of the tool, metal had to be welded on each side of the extractor slot, after first removing the extractor to prevent heat damage.

My welder had gained but little experience, and that chiefly on tractors and ranch implements, so the tool was slightly burned and pitted where the loose ground-wire was attached. The build-up metal was applied in such a lumpy fashion that even after it was squared by dressing with a carborundum wheel, a somewhat pitted appearance still existed. However, the tool was built to a shape which will permit much heavy crimping to be done before the mold jaws will ever touch again. A harder and more durable metal than the original was used. Here, too, I began learning about the precautions the amateur gunsmith must take when he entrusts his favorite possessions into the care of those accustomed to repairing road machinery and implements left outdoors over winter.



Damaged and mutilated sights can be restored to original appearance and usefulness if a skilled welder will go to work on them

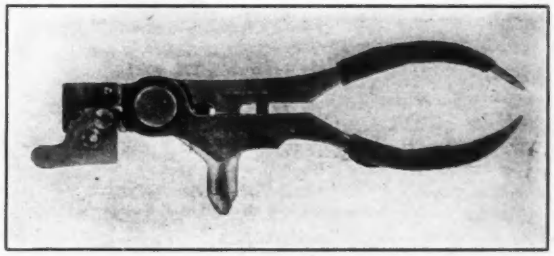
Another common use for electric welding is in repairing the cut-off plates of bullet molds. In one case, someone had reamed out the sprue hole for some reason or other, perhaps to sharpen its edges, but had made the hole so large and the sides so nearly parallel to the long axis of the bullet that the sprue could be cut from the bullet only with difficulty.

A new sprue cut-off plate would have cost little more to make than repairing the old one, but I wanted the original plate with the original markings upon it; so a welder and I filled in the hole with hard welding rod and I later recut the hole. Unfortunately we left a small bubble or flaw which was apparent after the new hole was cut. This rough place held every tenth sprue or so, so that the projecting alloy had to be pulled off with pliers. Since then I have had several other damaged sprue cut-offs welded, and have found that acetylene welding tends to leave fewer bubbles or flaws, since the acetylene flame can be held to keep the entire area hot until the hole is flowed full of metal.

Front sights are equally worthy candidates for welding repairs. Old front sights often are filed to a knife edge, sometimes correct for height but too fine for outdoor shooting under poor light. In building up new metal, the welder can attach his wire clamps to the frame beneath the removed grips, so that any slight pitting will not show with the grips in place. The front sight can be built up with fine welding rod until of more than full Patridge width and to full height. This can be done without marring the highly polished blueing on the barrel beneath. Then the front sight can be reshaped by use of files and allowed to accumulate the blue which gathers through repeated smoking of the sights for target use.

Many other sights acquired in damaged condition can be made useful again. One of mine was a Lyman folding tang rear sight for a Stevens Model 44½ rifle. Someone had bored out the holes for the attaching screws until they were far too large for either sightliness (no pun intended) or security. The holes were welded full; then bored to proper shape and reblued. In another case, someone had committed mayhem upon a quite good long-range Sharps-Borchardt with fancy walnut side panels, which I bought some years ago. From the detachable tang he had cut the original integral sight base, leaving an unsightly hole, and then had crudely attached a fine tang

The author's Ideal No. 1 mold and reloading tool, which was restored by the addition of metal between handles



sight originally from a high-grade Remington-Hepburn. I had a gunsmith, who did welding, repair these parts.

My gunsmith friend welded shut all the ruinous holes which had been hacked into the tang, reshaped the piece, carefully tapped and drilled it for a proper sight, and then blued it. The base of the Remington-Hepburn sight had been roughly filed flat, so that it no longer fitted a curved Hepburn tang. This, too, the careful gunsmith-welder reshaped and reblued until it was as perfect as new.

Similarly, broken tangs can be built out on otherwise whole and useful single-shot rifles and interchangeable breechblocks from another action of the same make can be fitted to rifles. On one of mine, the rim-fire firing-pin hole was plugged by welding, and a new central-fire hole and pin fitted. Thus I had a rifle with interchangeable breechblocks permitting me to use either the .32 Extra Long rim-fire or .32 Extra Long Ballard cases.

Often inexpensive shotguns, which would not be worth costly new parts, have worn loose where locking lugs engage underbarrel bolt seats. Adjacent to brazed, soldered or heat-treated parts electric welding can be used to build up worn metal without injury through overheating. Adjacent parts should be protected by covering them with wet cloths. In other action parts where greater heat has not seemed detrimental, acetylene welding is practical. Where possible, it is wise to have the softer of two bearing metal surfaces reinforced with a harder steel. In some instances one can have worn aligning surfaces of the actions—those which tightly hold barrels in their firing positions before worn—rebuilt until they are again snug.

Broken firing pin noses and broken extractors on Sharps side-hammer rifles, and many other small parts of guns for which parts are no longer easily obtainable, are readily repaired by welding.

One instance was a post-war .30 caliber Luger that performed quite satisfactorily except for a trigger bar that a previous owner had too vigorously filed down and which an inexperienced gunsmith had not properly reshaped and hardened. It was built out to proper dimensions with the hardest steel welding rod obtainable, then ground to a shape and finish that gave complete satisfaction.

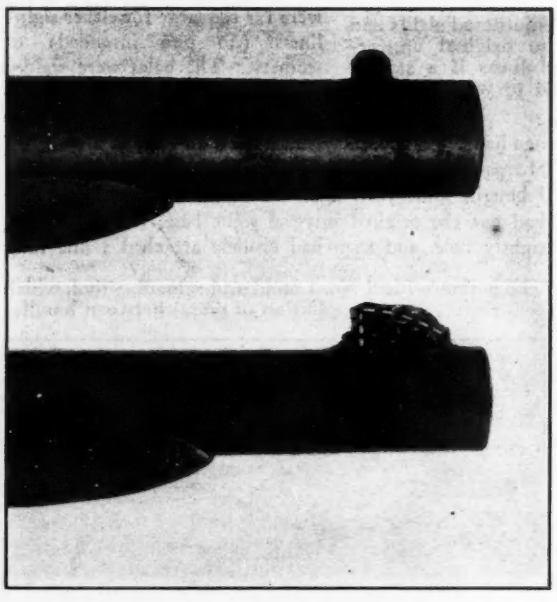
Various military rifles with bolt handles that stick straight out can be improved in appearance, compactness, and ease of manipulation by bending such handles downward. On bolts for the French Lebel and Russian rifles made in this country during the other war, the bolt can be heated for bending without affecting the heat treatment of the locking lugs which on those rifles are upon a separate, detachable piece.

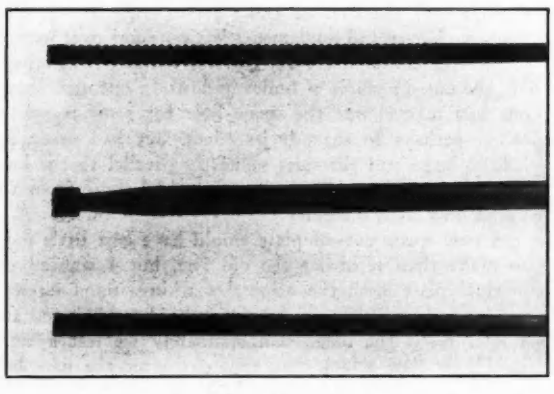
Probably the simplest, yet a very efficacious, way to protect the tempering of bolt parts is to wrap the bolt in cloth, asbestos or wooden strips that prevent marring when tightly clamped in a small vise, then to submerge the vise and all of the bolt to be protected under a water surface. The bolt handle can then be heated with an acetylene flame until a bending heat is reached.

When bending bolt handles, if tongs of a type which will bend the bolt without marring it are not available, a short section of pipe just big enough to slip over the bolt knob may be used. A suitable temperature may be assumed when the handle bends under moderate pressure.

Many arms fitted with small studs or catches integral with the action or barrel may have these replaced by welding when damaged by wear or abuse. Either acetylene or electrical welding may be used, and if the very hardest alloy steels are employed, studs more durable than the original can be applied. One precaution should be taken, however. Since some of these hard alloys cannot be cut with files, they should be used only when the welded material can be ground into shape by power emery or carborundum wheels.

(Continued on page 35)





Three common welding shop tricks: Upper left, a Mauser bolt handle altered to more graceful shape; lower left, a new sight built up in place of original "wart." Dotted line shows outline of new blade. Below, welding rod makes a fine all-steel cleaning rod

OUTLINE *for* TRAINING

THIS IS A CONTINUATION from last month of the condensed version of the newest NRA instruction manual. It is designed to provide a standardized instruction course for civilian small arms marksmanship schools and is available through the NRA book department.

Because of the great detail of the actual manual it is not possible to print more than the barest outline here. However, a condensation of the opening lecture is included as a sample. Lectures of this type, delivered by the Chief Instructor, are interspersed throughout the course.

First Session

Materials Required:
- Posters—Nomenclature, Safety Rules, Sight Picture
- .30 caliber rifle and cartridge (if available)
- .22 caliber rifles—1 for each aiming device
- Winter Aiming Device—1 for each four or six students
- Sighting Bars
- Triangulation Equipment

Topics:
- Assignment to Groups—15 minutes
- Purpose and Plan of Course—5 minutes
- Nomenclature and Functioning—20 minutes
- Safety and Discipline—20 minutes
- Aiming and the Sight Picture—15 minutes
- Practical Application—Triangulation—45 minutes

Roll Call and Assignment to groups (*15 minutes*)

Purpose and Plan of Course (*Lecture by Chief Instructor 5 minutes*)

"The purpose of this course is to teach you the basic principles of good marksmanship, the safe handling of firearms and the fundamentals of gun construction and operation. We want to teach you not only HOW to shoot a good score but to show you *why*. If you understand why best results can be obtained by doing things in a certain way you will not only be able to shoot a good score by the time you finish this school but you will be able to go on shooting better and better scores after you leave here.

"We will use .22 caliber rifles. Many people still think of the .22 as a 'BB gun'. Don't make that mistake! The modern .22 long rifle cartridge is dangerous up to nearly a mile. It is the most accurate of all cartridges up to a hundred yards and on a calm day it will shoot smaller groups than the Service Springfield cartridge at two hundred yards. Proof of the practical value of the .22 rifle as a basic training weapon is the fact that both the Army and Marine Corps use this rifle for basic training.

"Some people may have told you that it is impracticable to teach a man to shoot a rifle by using stationary bullseye targets because hunting and battlefield targets are hard to see and never stationary. Well, after you have learned how a rifle works, how to quickly get into a good firing position, how to adjust your sights and consistently hit a stationary target that you can see will be time enough to start trying to hit moving targets."

(The remainder of this Session is carried out by the Chief Instructor and his staff as outlined above. The essential parts of the .22 caliber rifle are named, explained and compared with those of the service rifles.)

Second Session

Materials Required:
- Posters—Prone Position, Gun sling and Clock system plus those used for first session
- Sand Bag Rests
- .22 Caliber rifles, ammunition and targets
- Shooting coats—if available for all students

Topics:
- Principles Underlying Good Firing Positions—5 minutes
- Use of Sling—10 minutes
- Prone Position—20 minutes
- Breathing and Pulse—10 minutes
- Trigger Squeeze, Follow Through, Clock System—10 minutes
- Practical Application—Prone, rest firing—65 minutes

(Following preparatory lectures by the Chief Instructor and demonstrations by staff members, students practice assuming the prone position. Lectures and demonstrations continue, after which students start firing.)

Third Session

Materials Required:
- Posters—Sitting Position plus those used at previous sessions
- Rifles, ammunition, targets, etc.

Topics:
- Rhythm—5 minutes
- Sitting Position—30 minutes
- Practical Application—Prone Firing without Rest Sitting Firing—85 minutes

(Lectures become shorter and student exercises consume a major portion of school time as muscles become unlimbered. Practical application of the fundamentals learned is stressed under the "coach and pupil" system of instruction which keeps every student busy.)

Fourth Session

Materials Required:
- Posters—Kneeling Position plus those used in previous sessions
- Rifles, ammunition, targets, etc.
- Cheap cleaning rod bent and battered (if obtainable)
- Good cleaning rod with jag tip, brass brush, bristle brush, patches, gun oil, oily cloth and a tin basin

Topics:
- Care of Guns and Ammunition—15 minutes
- Kneeling Position—30 minutes
- Practical Application—Firing Prone, Sitting and Kneeling—75 minutes

(The care of guns and ammunition, an essential factor in firearms safety, is stressed and much time is spent in position and shooting exercises.)

Fifth Session

Materials Required:
- Posters—Standing Position, plus those used in previous sessions.
- Rifles, ammunition, targets, etc.
- Written Examination Blanks and pencils

Topics:
- Sight Adjustment and zero—5 minutes
- Standing Position—30 minutes
- Practical Application—Firing in Four Positions—70 minutes
- Written Test—15 minutes

(The written examination which concludes this Session has an important bearing on the final grade of the student. Its purpose is to assure the Chief Instructor that the students have paid attention.)

Sixth Session

Materials Required:
- Posters—all
- Rifle, ammunition, targets
- Shooting Coats, Gloves
- Spotting Scopes

Topics:
- Summary Lecture
- Qualification Firing
- Award of Badges and Certificates

(This final Session is devoted entirely to the school match and qualification firing—course, ten shots in each of the four positions. Awards and certificates earned by the students are passed out and the school closed.)

Bread-and-Butter BUCKS

By Bill McCandlass

You are up to your neck in brush. You're hot and tired and blinking salt sweat out of your eyes. You've been batting the ridges and gulches since daylight and fighting a way through endless acres of brush. And finally you hear him get up and go.

There's a crackle and a rush. You forget the heat and sweat and weariness and that old, spine-tingling thrill which brought you out here in the first place runs through you like high wine. The rush breaks off into a sort of measured thump, thump, thump. And then you see him!

He's leaving. And, gentlemen—how! If it is early in the season his color will probably be a tawny tan. If toward the end of the season his color will be sort of a mouse grey, for he'll be more nearly shed. But regardless of color or time of season he'll be getting the hell away from there in one awful hurry.

That thumping sound means he's started to bounce. I mean just that; like some rubber-legged jimcrack out of a toy store. You get your best view of him when he's at the top of the bounce. The tough part of it is, from the point of hitting him, he hardly ever makes two bounces in the same direction. He hits here, he hits there, he hits yonder, picking the easiest way through the brush.

By this time you've begun to shoot. You've seen enough of him to spot his horns and the necessary forks of those horns to make him legal. For the fun of the thing we'll assume that you're either good, or lucky—or as usually is the case, a little bit of both. Anyhow, the old gun whacks your shoulder in recoil, there is the tell-tale THOCK of speeding bullet striking meat and he doesn't come up from that last jump. So you high tail over there and there he is, a prime specimen of the little Pacific Coast brush blacktail deer. Hot dawg! Succulent venison chops coming up.

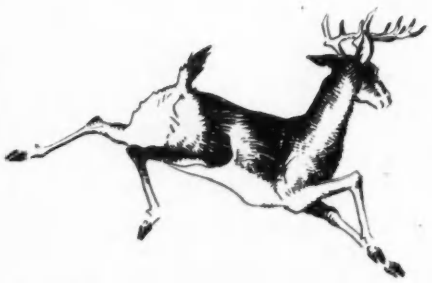
I call him little advisedly, for compared to his very close relative, the blacktail of the Sierra Nevadas and the northern higher portions of the Coast Range, he is just that. And he's a positive runt alongside the big fellow of the deer tribe, the Rocky Mountain mule deer.

If this fellow you have down is average for his kind he'll dress between seventy-five and ninety pounds. If he runs over a hundred pounds dressed, he's an awful good one. If he reaches a hundred and twenty-five he's a whopper. Anything beyond that, well, the whole community is apt to turn out and stare bug-eyed. On the other hand he can, and often does, run under seventy-five pounds and still be a perfect, sleek, legal little buck.

This little chap is the true bread-and-butter deer of the average California deer hunter. You're apt to run across him most anywhere, even right in the middle of your Victory garden if you live back against the foothills somewhere. I've had him right in the flower garden calmly mooching a snack off some prize shrub much to the horrified consternation of the lady of the house. This happened just last fall. And because I refused to take advantage of the little cuss and shoot him from the front door the lady of the house went into action with the broom and chased him hence. And then, watching him scramble up into the oaks, she cooed—"Isn't he da-arling! If you'd tried to shoot him I'd have broken this broom over you." And she would have, too. Now I ask you men—ain't that just like a woman?

But to get back to this gay scamp. He likes to mosey down from the foothills at dusk, hop the fence into an orchard or vineyard and pick up a meal of tender buds and shoots and probably top off with a little of the fruit itself. Or fill his little belly in the lush green of John Farmer's alfalfa patch. If there is a creek or river bed handy, he may take on some water and then bed down for the next day in some cool thicket of willows. Maybe, on his way back to the hills at dawn, he gets tired of lugging that full gut, so curls up for a snooze in the middle of a hay or corn field. I'm telling you, this little guy is full of surprises.

All in all, however, this little blacktail is worthy quarry for any hunter. He manages to balance his inordinate dumbness at times with an exhibition of sly foxiness for the most part that keeps you well on your toes. The very variety of his moods and actions and vast catholicity of taste for cover and surroundings and food is his best defense. When you're up on the high ridges pounding your legs off and fighting brush like a dim-wit, he is very apt to be snugly bedded down within fifty yards of the house, chuckling his head off. Or vice versa. You never can tell. One thing is certain. When you get him, you earn him.



Actual experience has taught me that he is much harder to hit than his big cousin, the mule deer. He is a much smaller target to begin with and when he is really high-tailing it with that bouncing, Pavlova jig gait of his, well, there's a reason why the big ammo companies declare dividends with pretty fair regularity. This little blacktail is part of the reason. Where the mulie in full gear stretches out in reasonably level flight, this little guy just plays hop-scotch all over hell's half acre. And there'll be many a time when your gun is hot and empty and you'll be reaching for more hulls while that little

blacktail buck will be jitter-bugging it to safety in the far distance. Yeah, bo!

Some might suppose that this lightweight, thin-skinned little chap would be easy to kill. Kill, I said—not hit. Well, yes and no. I've seen him sop up an amazing amount of punishment before going down. There again he is an imp of surprises. Sometimes he will fold to a single shot out of the very lightest of deer cartridges. Again, you can shoot him to rags before he'll quit.

Just to play safe it is wiser to go to a little excess of killing power rather than lack of it. After having used about every calibre and loading designated in the list of deer cartridges, I would say that something along the lines of the .250-3000 with 100 grain bullet comes closest to being the ideal for this little blacktail.

The .270, the 7mm, the .30-'06 are all unnecessarily powerful for this little deer, though a great many of the boys use them, because, like myself, they also hunt the big mule deer where you can use that extra punch. From my personal experience with the .256 Newton on the little fellows I'd say it was a trifle too vicious, messing up meat rather badly. The .220 Swift kills these little chaps like a bolt of lightning but makes a rather nasty mess of things.

By far the most popular loads are the old line of deer cartridges, the .25-35, the .30-30, .32 Special, etc. The .300 Savage is also a very popular load with the lever action crowd. I anticipate that as soon as the present world wide headache has been cured, the Remington automatic in .300 calibre is going to get an awful run.

Personally, I consider the .25-35 and .25 Remington to be a bit on the light side, except in the hands of an old and cool head capable of picking his shots and placing them about where he wants. Yet all of the older, slower loads have one common weakness—lack of sufficient muzzle velocity to develop that paralyzing shock effect which is so highly to be desired on these little deer; also that extra bit of practical accuracy which flat trajectory and high muzzle velocity give. By practical accuracy I mean that quality which enables a hunter to more surely connect. And flat trajectory means less guessing at range and high velocity eliminates much of the error in estimating lead. And don't let anyone tell you these two things are not highly important. Especially when trying to connect with one of these little rubber legged whirling dervish blacktails.

If I were picking a new gun for use on the little blacktails I wouldn't hesitate a second. It would be .257 Roberts with the 100 grain loading. I would call this just about the perfect combination. Accuracy, punch, range. Enough power, but not too much. Pleasant to shoot. Equally good close up or way out there across some short brush canyon. I'd lay off the 87 grain load. Not reliable enough. I found that out in the .250-3000. And then, if I had a chance to put in a week after the mule deer, I'd grab me a box of 117 grain hulls and feel pretty comfortable about my chances.

I don't believe in making snap judgment on a load. I remember one of the boys who cropped up back in the old days with the first .22 hi-power Savage to hit these parts. We knew it as the "Imp" then. First time out he got his limit. Two bucks, two shots. The owner of the gun felt he had the perfect layout. The next season he proceeded to cripple three bucks straight. Lost two of them and would have lost the third except that another hunter stopped it for him while he was getting away. That gun was up for sale as soon as the owner got back to town.

All in all, I notice that the boys are turning more and more to high velocity combinations. They have only to shoot such a combination a few times and they realize its practical hunting advantages. The .30-30 group of loadings are hanging on grimly, but showing inevitable signs of slipping. It was bound to come. Just like eight cylinders against four.

Well, it's time to hit the ridges again after the little blacktail. The smell of dew wet brush. The pungent tang of tar weed. The gulches and canyons full of cool, blue shadow. The first rosy glint of the sun along the crests. Then the rush and crackle and thump, thump, thump of a little blacktail, heading for parts unknown. And the old, wild yell of discovery—"There he goes——!"

Brother—that's living!

THE SNIPER

(*Continued from page* 8)

ful researcher can uncover, it becomes evident that the 1942 model sniper is not the bull-gun-equipped, target-scope-sighted human-machine-rest, who was developed for the special and unusual requirements of the last war. Today's sniper must be an all-around soldier, a big game hunter par excellence and a particularly tough hombre who can, if necessary, live off the country, detached for days on end from his organization. He may shoot at 1,000 yards like the unsportsmanlike Pole or at 75 yards like the lucky Briton. He belongs in the squad or platoon where he will be handy for the workaday missions which the small unit must accomplish if the big battle is to be won. His specialized equipment will be simple, and not too expensive; a good hunting type scope, a good pair of binoculars and a Service Rifle picked for its superior accuracy from such rifles as are available in the Regiment or Division. He will be, in other words, just an unusually good soldier and an unusually handy man to have around, and he will do more than his share to win the war, tanks, dive-bombers and flame-throwers notwithstanding! He is a typical American institution with a long line of forbears who used blitzkreig tactics with the weapons of their day, generations before the Germans utilized the same tactics aided by the modern internal combustion engine. There *is* a place for the *right kind* of sniper in this war!

Working TELESCOPTICS

By GEORGE PARIZEK

DURING THE INTERIM between the inception of "National Defense" and Pearl Harbor, when telescopes of quality were becoming scarce, an investigation was made using stock lenses with the end in view of incorporating them in a sighting telescope. The article "Telescoptics," in the June 1942 RIFLEMAN is a summary of these efforts. It is hoped that a few readers have recognized the statements as workable tools, for such they actually are.

This article, presenting the preliminary work, makes use of the previous material in a sighting telescope design using stock lenses.

The investigation was made with the following requirements in mind:

a. Magnification 4X.
b. Field of view 24 ft./100 yds.
c. Eye relief about 4″.
d. Illumination 36.
e. Diameter not over 22 mm. in tube.

Before starting work, design methods of computing telescopic magnification is discussed. Figure 1, depicts the essential elements of any erecting telescope.

Magnification of this telescope is . D_1 is the focal length of the objective, D_2 and D_3 the distances from the inverter lens to the images I_1 and I_2 respectively, and D_4 the focal length of the ocular.

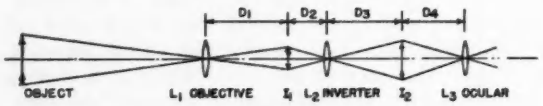


FIGURE 1

The design is to be graphic and mathematical, and information on ray paths will be considered first as per Figure 2.

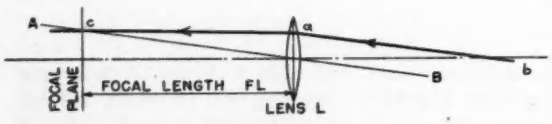


FIGURE 2

If any lens L, of focal length FL and the entering ray of light *ba* be considered, the ray path may be determined by projecting line BA through the center of the lens parallel to, and in the direction of, ray *ba*. Point *c*, the intersection of BA and the focal plane, will be on the ray. Ray *ba* can be projected as *ac* depicting the path after leaving the lens.

We are now ready to start work. Lens selection must be made with the desired field in mind, hence the design will start at the ocular with the center ray from the edge of field. The field is to be 24 ft. (8 yds.) in 100 yds. and the tangent of half the field is $\frac{4 \text{ yds.}}{100 \text{ yds.}}$ or .04. Assuming that small angles are proportional to their tangents, the angle at the eye must be four times greater at a magnification of 4X. Thus 4 x .04=.16 which is the tangent of the ocular ray under consideration. For simplicity we assume the eye distance as 100 mm (25.4 mm=1″) and since we are dealing with half the field, the half diameter of the ocular is 100 mm x .16 or 16 mm. The whole diameter is 32 mm. Because we are using center line rays, the diameter of the exit pupil $(36)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or 6 must be added, making the necessary diameter 38 mm.

Now the fun begins. Achromatic lenses are to be used exclusively and starting with the ocular we find the best selection to be a 40 mm lens with a focal length of 98.2 mm. This allows 2 mm for mounting, and although the lens is the largest available for the focal length (which is always a poor condition) we have no other choice.

By careful drafting we start the layout in Figure 3.

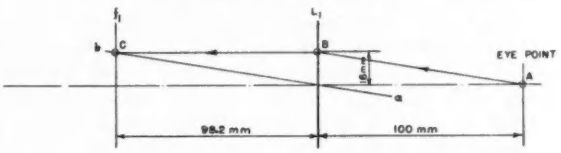


FIGURE 3

L_1 represents the ocular with the axis drawn perpendicularly to L_1 and the eye point 100 mm away. We are now selecting lenses and only the center ray from the edge of the field will be used. AB, which cuts the axis at the eye point, and a point 16 mm up on L_1 represents the center ray. The focal plane for L_1 is 98.2 mm to the left and line *ab* (parallel to AB) is projected through the intersection of L_1 and the axis, until it cuts the focal plane at C. BC then is drawn to represent the ray after leaving L_1.

Ray BC is practically parallel to and 16 mm above the axis. This is an awkward construction and something must be done to direct BC downward. If the focal length of L_1 can be shortened, line BC will drop. Another lens between B and C will do this. This lens must have the same diameter as L_1 so we duplicate it. The new lens is placed 15 mm away from L_1 to allow for proper clearance. Figure 4 shows what happens now.

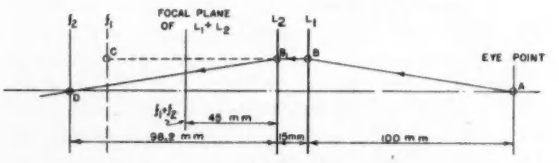


FIGURE 4

Lens L_2 is placed 15 mm from L_1 and its focal plane f_2 98.2 mm away. A line parallel to BC is drawn through the intersection of L_2 and the axis to the point D on f_2. Line B_1D is now drawn depicting ray BC after passing through L_2. Ray BC is now directed downward.

So far only the direction has been determined by graphical means. We now calculate the focal length of L_1+L_2.

The formula* for the focal length of L_1+L_2 (D_4 of Figure 1) is $\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{t}{f_1 f_2} = \frac{1}{D_4}$ where f_1, f_2 and D_4 are respectively the focal lengths of L_1, L_2 and (L_1+L_2); t is the lens spacing.

Substituting data on the lenses, $\frac{1}{D_4} = \frac{1}{98.2} + \frac{1}{98.2} - \frac{15}{98.2 \times 98.2}$ which gives 53.0 mm for the focal length of $(L_1 + L_2)$. This focal length is not measured from either L_1 or L_2, but rather from some point between them.

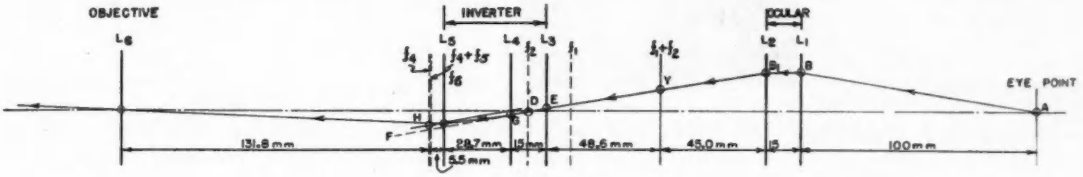


FIGURE 5

To locate the focal plane of $L_1 + L_2$ we use the formula(1) $\frac{1}{t - f_1} + \frac{1}{V_2} = \frac{1}{f_2}$ when t = lens spacing, f_1 the focal length of L_1, V_2 the image point measured from L_2 and f_2 the focal length of L_2. Substituting $\frac{1}{15 - 98.2} + \frac{1}{V_2} = \frac{1}{98.2}$ and solving for V_2 we get 45 mm as the distance from L_2 to the focal plane.

The next step brings us to the inverter lens (L_2 of Figure 1). The inverter may be a single lens, or it may be a combination. Since the angular relation between the entrance pupil and exit pupil is wide (due to large field) a multiple lens inverter is selected to allow for simple construction and a reduction of scope diameter. Figure 5 shows the inverter design.

Good construction demands that the inverter confine the rays close to the axis. By measurement we find B_1D crosses the axis at about 50 mm from $f_1 + f_2$. The next lens should be located close to this point.

From Figure 1 we see that if D_2 and D_3 are held to a minimum, the possibility of holding the telescope length to the minimum is bettered. We therefore select the first lens (L_3) of the inverter with a focal length of 48.6 mm and 12 mm diameter.

The ratio $\frac{D_3}{D_4} = \frac{48.6}{53.0} = .915$ and we now see that the ocular and the inverter form a *reducing* glass of .915 the magnification formed by the objective and the inverter. The exit pupil is to be 6 mm and $.915 \times 6 = 5.5$ mm which is the width of ray to be passed by L_3. The center ray is located close to the axis and the lens diameter is satisfactory.

With 4X magnification, the objective inverter combination must have a magnification of $\frac{4}{.915}$ or 4.37X. At this point it is best to select the objective. The exit pupil is to be 6 mm at 4X, hence the entrance pupil must be 24 mm. Avoiding large diameter at shortest focal length, we select a lens 32 mm diameter and 131.8 mm focal length. We now have $D_1 = 131.8$ (Figure 1) and we need D_2. $\frac{D_1}{D_2} \times \frac{D_3}{D_4} = 4$, and substituting $\frac{D_1}{4} \times \frac{D_3}{D_4} = D_2$ or $\frac{131.8}{4} \times \frac{48.6}{53.0}$ we have $D_2 = 30.2$ mm which is the focal length to be allowed for the front end of the inverter. Figure 5 permits further operations on the inverter.

The ocular $L_1 + L_2$ and its effective focal length $f_1 + f_2$ has been drawn and ray B_1D located previously. Lens L_3 is located 48.6 mm from $f_1 + f_2$. A line from Y is drawn through the intersection of L_3 and the axis, and a similar line is drawn from point E which is the path the original ray AB takes after leaving lens L_3. This line extended toward F must be directed as a line drawn through the center of the objective and the edge of the field to obtain the desired properties. Very careful drafting and calculations are required here since innumerable lens combinations, at exact placement, will perform the work. The job is not as hard as it may seem.

We have already calculated D_2 as 30.2 mm for the focal length required of the front part of the inverter. Checking available lenses for this, we find none suitable. We must again apply the two lens trick used in the ocular, in a slightly different manner, however.

For the first lens we select L_4 at 34.4 mm focal length and 18.5 mm diameter. The lenses L_4 and L_5 are fairly thick so are spaced 15 mm apart.

To locate the path of ray EF we use the old scheme of locating f_4 at 34.4 mm to the left of L_4 and draw a line parallel to EF through the center of L_4 until it crosses f_4 at H. Line GH then represents the path of the ray after passing through L_4.

The focal length required must now be arranged. L_4 has a focus of 34.4 mm and since any lens placed between L_4 and f_4 will reduce the effective focus, we need only to place one there. Check of available lenses indicates that a *plano-convex* lens of 46.0 mm focus and 21.4 mm diameter might be tried. So far we have $L_4 = 34.4$ and $L_5 = 46.0$ mm but no spacing between them.

Using the same formula* as before, $\frac{1}{f_4} + \frac{1}{f_5} - \frac{t}{f_4 f_5} = \frac{1}{D_2}$, and rewriting the same we get $t = \left[\frac{1}{f_4} + \frac{1}{f_5} - \frac{1}{D_2}\right] f_4 f_5$. Substituting known quantities, $t = \left[\frac{1}{34.4} + \frac{1}{46.0} - \frac{1}{30.2}\right] 34.4 \times 46.0 = 28.2$ mm. This is the distance between L_4 and L_5 and is critical. It must not approximate the focus of L_4, otherwise dust on L_5 would be seen. The value calculated appears satisfactory.

(Continued on page 34)

* Formula holds true for any two lenses where L_2 is placed between L_3 and f_1.

(1) Formula holds true *for our case only* where light enters L_1 from infinity.

A PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO SHOOT

Rifle Remington (DU PONT) News

BRIDGEPORT, C… SEPTEMBER, …

Possibles and Impossibles

by **FRANK J. KAHRS**

The other day we had an interesting letter from one of our friends in England. We had sent him a brassard recently because he had turned in a 10-X. He had been using some of the ammunition that the 1939 team had brought over to Ham and Pete, at least that's what they call it over there, Ham and Petersham Rifle Range. We were there in '37. That's where they have a concrete place for your elbow. No softies, those boys.

* * *

The other day we had a letter from a well known rifleman who is "somewhere in Africa," and it came to me in eight days, evidently by Clipper plane.

There was so much in this letter of interest to me that I am sure many riflemen will enjoy reading part of what he had to say:

"If I do not win a medal this year, I will be greatly disappointed. It will mark the first year since I started shooting that I have failed to win one. I am very proud of my "Master Rating" with both rifle and pistol for 1942, and hope to repeat when I shoot again.

"I was in a musical comedy over here with the British. It was a first-class production. The Governor and his party were there the first night, and the following morning called the Captain in charge of the show—also the British Colonel—and complimented them on the fine performance. It was put on in real theater style in a beautiful Memorial Hall here in town. It was 100% British in atmosphere and everything else. They had the bar going all during the show and intermission.

"During the show I became acquainted with some of the officers and they invited me to shoot. I took them up on the invitation and went to the range this past week. I didn't bother with the rifles, but put in a good session with the Bren gun. At lunch time the major, captain, and two lieutenants, two sergeant-majors and myself went to their field quarters and had a cold bottle of beer before 'chop.' 'Chop' is African for food. It can be either breakfast, lunch, or dinner. Nevertheless it is 'chop.' Dessert is known as 'sweets,' and when we are ready for dessert, we just call to our mess boy, 'Sweets!' and in comes the dessert for that meal. Later on the Major drove me back to camp. That ended a very pleasant day.

"I have some very remarkable pictures. I took some that you read about, but never expect to be fortunate enough to take. Someday I will show you my collection. I made one of an African beach that beats anything I ever saw. It is my prize photo of scenery. My shots of natives are remarkable.

"The little black children are cute as the devil. I don't care what color kids are, or what race or creed, they are sweet. These little rascals have pathetic looks and really it is horrible the way these people live. I have yet to see an African native use anything other than his fingers to eat with. They eat soup by dipping their fingers in a bowl and licking their fingers. Sounds fantastic, I know, but I see it every day.

"There are many Mohammedans here and I frequently trade with them. I have yet to see a doll for the native children to play with. A tin can, a metal disc, a wooden stick, or anything that may have an odd look will attract their attention and will be used for amusement. They never wear shoes and little children run naked all over the city. Women carry children on their backs. It is common to see a mother with babe on her back and a basket on her head large enough and heavy enough to make a strong man stagger. These people eat much fish, bananas, avocado pears, peanuts, roots, and vegetables. Meat is costly and the people poor, so meat is a treat for them."

He concludes by stating that letters from friends make things more bearable "over there."

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN CAN THA… AMERICA'S INVENTORS FOR TODAY'S FINE ARMS AND AMMUNITION

There are foreign craftsmen who can turn out super… sporting arms for their customers. Made almost by hand, … cost is measured in hundreds, sometimes even thousands, of d…

In America, sporting arms and ammunition are not … only for the well-to-do. Guns are made for virtually everyone … and they are priced so every American can own one, and … exercise his American privilege of unrestricted hunting and … shooting. These low-priced guns are not inferior, but in … respects *better* than their high-priced counterparts in … countries. American inventive genius has made them so. … significant that the first industry in this country to adopt … basic principle of mass production—interchangeable parts—… the gun industry. Eli Whitney was the genius who first ev… this system and it was probably an even greater contributi… the country than his other famous invention, the cotton gin. … first Remington guns were made by hand. But Eliphalet Remi… was quick to see the advantages of mass production methods … to employ them to make better guns at lower prices.

The American sporting arms and ammunition business … with the country. And when war pushed all else in the … ground, that industry was ready to pitch in and make guns … ammunition that far exceeded both in quantity and quality … best that any other nation could produce. Up at Remington, … factory workers rightly think of themselves as fighting … Their opponents—the slave workmen in the factories of … enemies. They know they will win that fight, that the men … bear the guns and fire the ammunition they make will do their … in this global war.

THERE'S ONE IN EVERY CLUB—*The Big Money Man!*

I'D BET FIFTY BUCKS ILL MAKE A POSSIBLE THIS TIME!
IF ANYBODY EVER TOOK HIM UP FOR A QUARTER, HE'D GRAB HIS GUN AND CHECK OUT!
LISTEN- IF THAT GUYS GROUPS WERE AS TIGHT AS HE IS, HE'D SHOOT 10-X'S ALL THE TIME!
YEAH - WHE… YOURE SHOOT… NEXT TO THAT… GUY, YOU GOT… MAKE PLENT… OF ALLOWANC… FOR WINDAGE

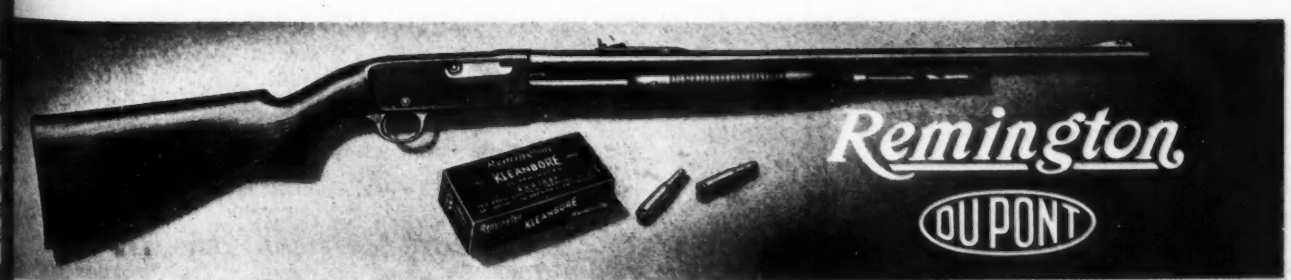
The blacksmith's son and his homemade gun

'Way back in 1816, a boy named Eliphalet Remington needed a hunting rifle. Money was scarce, and guns expensive. Being a handy young mechanic, he decided to make his own rifle at his father's forge. It turned out to be such a sturdy, accurate gun that neighbors asked him to make others like it for them. At first, he trudged 15 miles to Utica to have the barrels rifled. Then he and his father devised machinery to do the complete job. Like many other American business concerns, Remington Arms began in a small shop, as the result of a young man's determination and mechanical ingenuity.

Hunting was America's earliest occupation and pastime. Not so long ago, many Americans depended almost entirely on game for food and clothing. Hunting made a family self-sufficient. It gave a man resourcefulness and self-respect; it developed a love of freedom and rugged self-reliance. Because their guns were so much a part of their lives, Americans early turned to the tingling competition of target shooting for sport and recreation. The character-building, independence, and sport a gun provides have remained constant, generation after generation.

We at Remington have always enjoyed our task of furnishing American sportsmen with dependable guns and ammunition. Now we have a bigger job to do. Our technical skill, our plant facilities have been enlisted to help our country win through to victory.

For the future. This is a splendid time to engage in wildlife restoration programs, so that when peace returns again it will be the kind of peace hunters dream about—one shattered only by the sudden wing-beat of a startled pheasant or the snapping of twigs as a big buck moves through snow-covered woods. Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut.



WORKING TELESCOPTICS

(Continued from page 31)

L_5 is now located, and the intersection of ray GH with this lens becomes also the intersection of the ray through the center of the objective.

The next step is to locate the objective. Since $L_4 + L_5$ is calculated to form a system with focus of 30.2 mm, we need only locate its focal plane. Resorting to our other pet formula [1]:

$\frac{1}{t - f_4} + \frac{1}{V_5} = \frac{1}{f_5}$ (subscripts referring to lens numbers), we can substitute to get $\frac{1}{28.2 - 34.4} + \frac{1}{V_5} = \frac{1}{46.0}$

and solving, $V_5 = 5.5$ mm which is the location of the focal plane from L_5.

The objective, L_6 was selected at 131.8 mm and adding V_5, we get 137.3 mm as the distance to the objective from L_5. The lens selections are now made with Figure 5 representing the telescope skeleton. We now check our selections for the desired characteristics. At this stage the list of lens diameters is made:

L_6 (objective) = 32.0 mm.
L_5 (front inverter) = 21.4 mm.
L_4 (front inverter) = 18.5 mm.
L_3 (rear inverter) = 12.0 mm.
L_2 (ocular) = 40.0 mm.
L_1 (ocular) = 40.0 mm.

Figure 6 is laid out using clear lens diameters and images I_1, I_2. For clear diameters we deduct 2 mm to allow for mounting rings on the ocular and objective. The diameter of the inverter appears to be satisfactory for a 22 mm tube, so for these we allow either 18 mm or actual diameter minus 2 mm whichever is less.

We now note the clear objective is 30 mm and decide to make use of it as $\frac{30}{4} = 7.5$ mm exit pupil increasing the illumination to 56+. Figure 6, with the center ray already located, needs only the other rays from the same point in the field to determine the space utilized within the tube. As shown, these rays pass all lenses except the ocular at which they are restricted vertically to a width of 6.5 mm. Indications are that the field will be uniformly brilliant to the edge with the eye piece completely luminous.

Since only in daylight can maximum field be detected, we examine the effect of the rays at the eye point, assuming that an exit pupil of 3 mm will cause no apparent diminution of light. Points 1, 2, 3 or 4, allowing a non-critical eye placement of 28 mm laterally and 5 mm vertically without apparent loss of light or field, appear as practical eye positions. From experience we know that an eye relief of 4¾″ (point 2) will allow the use of a telescope on most guns. Under sitting or prone conditions an eye relief of 4″ is practical. This being the case, a check on the possible field under the 100 mm eye relief conditions (4″) is indicated as per Figure 7.

Not over 3 mm exit pupil is needed in day time so we draw the rays shown to give a 3 mm exit pupil at the widest possible angle through the 100 mm eye point. The necessary rays pass all lenses and we can expect to make use of the new field. This is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{½ clear lens diameter} - 3 + \text{½ exit pupil}}{110 \text{ (see Figure 7)}} = \frac{19 - 3 + 3.75}{110} = .18$$

which is the new tangent of the field at the eye point. The new field tangent at the objective is $\frac{.18}{4} = .045$, representing 9 yds. per 100 yds.

The field just calculated is about the maximum usable, and even though a greater field is possible any such attainment will seriously reduce the light at the edge. The maximum field will be had with only one ray passing the ocular, but this condition approaches darkness and is undesirable.

To keep the field brilliant to the edge we restrict the light entering the system to that drawn in Figure 7. The reversal of rays at I_1 with top and bottom rays reversing themselves about the center ray should be noted. The top rays cut off by the ocular are unnecessary and should be eliminated to avoid illuminating the interior of the scope. This is not completely possible, but a diameter at L_5 as shown will cut out much of the undesired light. No more bottom rays than shown in Figure 7 are desired, yet more can get through the objective, and because of the inversion at I_1, pass through the inverter causing illumination of the interior. The only place we can eliminate these rays is between L_5 and L_6 with the diaphragm shown. The light is now under control and we can pass to the cross-hairs.

FIGURE 6

CHECK FOR OBSTRUCTIONS WITH 30 MM ENTRANCE PUPIL & 24 FT. FIELD OF VIEW

The scope as designed will use a 22 mm tube and we contemplate a mount allowing windage adjustment, hence only elevation need be incorporated. From Figure 7 note that the X-hairs may be placed either at I_1 or I_2, however, I_1 is smallest and we select this point. The maximum diameter of I_1 may be calculated since the entrance pupil tangent at maximum is .045. f_6 is 131.8, thus $131.8 \times .045 = 5.93$ mm for half the diameter or 11.86 mm width to represent the full field.

The actual field of 27 ft. (324 inches) is compressed to .466 (11.86×25.4) inches at I_1. Thus each inch of field is $\frac{.466}{324}$ or .00144 inch of I_1. Using a screw with 40 threads per inch we find the vertical movement for one turn to be $\frac{1}{40}$ or .025 inch. At a distance of 100 yd. one turn of the elevating screw equals $\frac{.025}{.00144}$ or 17.4 inches (or minutes). To get ½ minute divisions on the

screw we divide the head into 35 parts. If we want 1 minute divisions the screw could be 20 threads per inch with the same spacing of marks thereby getting most usable elevations in one turn. The inverted picture at I_1 must be considered, for in order to raise the firing point the cross hairs must be moved downward on the picture which direction is actually upward with respect to the scope.

The scope is now designed. The remainder of the work is to adapt a metal skin for the skeleton, locate lenses, provide focus adjustments and construct diaphragms.

ing point on the lens to the focus, for light entering at infinity, should be obtained with the following face of the lens toward the entering light.

L_1 — Least curvature	L_4 — Least curvature
L_2 — Most curvature	L_5 — Most curvature
L_3 — Least curvature	L_6 — Most curvature

If information is unavailable, actual setup with the proper lens face to the sun and a measurement from smallest image to some part of the lens equal to the focal length will locate the line L. Marking these points and

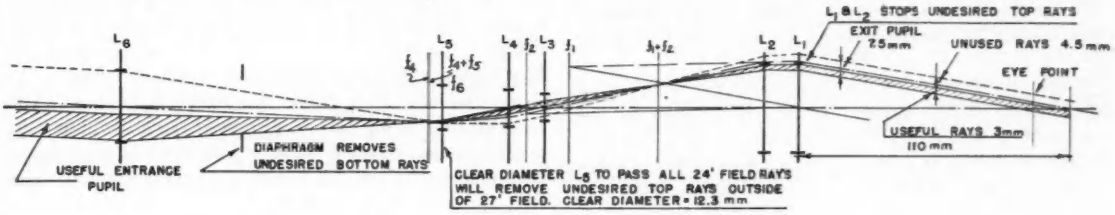

L6
L5
L4 L2 L3 L1
L1 & L2 STOPS UNDESIRED TOP RAYS
EXIT PUPIL 7.5mm
UNUSED RAYS 4.5mm
EYE POINT
USEFUL RAYS 3mm 110 mm
DIAPHRAGM REMOVES UNDESIRED BOTTOM RAYS
USEFUL ENTRANCE PUPIL
CLEAR DIAMETER L5 TO PASS ALL 24' FIELD RAYS WILL REMOVE UNDESIRED TOP RAYS OUTSIDE OF 27' FIELD. CLEAR DIAMETER = 12.3 mm

FIGURE 7

CHECK FOR CLEARANCE & DIAPHRAGMS WITH 3mm EXIT PUPIL AT 100mm EYE POINT

With respect to focus adjustments, attention is directed to the requirement of having I_1 always fall on the X-hairs. Suitable construction, in our case, is with a movable objective. The other lenses may be fixed, or ocular adjustment may be incorporated. Final adjustment demands location of lenses as shown, objective setting to eliminate parallax and ocular adjustment for a relaxed eye condition. The movable objective and ocular make these adjustments simple.

All lenses selected have a different curvature on the two faces and should be placed in the instruments with the maximum curvature facing as follows:

L_6 (objective) — to front	L_3 (inverter) — to rear
L_5 (inverter) — to rear	L_2 (ocular) — to rear
L_4 (inverter) — to front	L_1 (ocular) — to front

Front and rear means the objective and ocular ends respectively. This facing is suggested for the best correction.

In addition to facing, the proper positioning of all lenses must be obtained. The lens lines L_1 . . . . . L_6 do not represent any specific part of the glass, but rather are the focal lengths obtained with light entering at infinity. If available from the manufacturer the measuridentifying the lenses is the only remaining step prior to placing them in the tube.

If the scope be constructed, we have the satisfaction of mastering a supposedly mysterious contrivance and actually building a special outfit from stock items with the following characteristics:

Quality	*Desired*	*Actual*
Magnification	4X	4X
Field of view		27 ft./100 yds.
Eye relief	4 inches	4¾ inches for 24 ft. field 4 inches for 27 ft. field
Illumination	36	56 throughout field of 24 ft. 9 beyond 24 ft.
Diameter	22 mm.	22 mm.
Resolution		Very good for 4X and 24 ft. field dropping off considerably at 27 ft.

WELDING SHOP WONDERS

(Continued from page 26)

Welding rods are useful to the gun crank in other ways. Excellent one-piece cleaning rods for the gun room can be made from Oxweld bronze or the various steel welding rods of different sizes. The rifleman can cut whatever design of knobbed or slotted patch-holding devices he may desire. Handles may be made as desired—a round ring end, a "D"-ring end, or wooden handles pinned on or pivoted. I usually knurl the handle ends of my welding-rod cleaning rods with a steel checking file, in the manner seen on the spring steel cleaning rods fitted to the old Springfield .45-70's.

Generally speaking, the shooter can rely quite safely upon the experienced welder's recognition and knowledge of the metal being altered or repaired, and upon his judgment concerning the best welding rod to use. Inquiries among townsfold concerning the relative skill and carefulness of different welders will help much. If a welder who works upon his own guns, or who has worked upon the guns of others, can be found, a friendly conversation will usually produce welded guns as evidence of careful workmanship, or any lack of it.

Whatever the rifleman contemplates in the way of welding shop wonders, he should remember that welders are some of the world's finest people, but that many of them are big, strong men used to mending steam shovels, tractors, battleships and pieces of skyscrapers. Finely finished work upon delicate parts is not ordinarily what welders are expected to accomplish. Naturally, some will mar as they mend, and others will only mend.

Any Alibis?

THRASHING OUT THE WOES OF THE HANDGUNNER . . .

For September—A Self-Admitted "New Shooter" Lets Us In On Some Secrets of the Tyro Pistoleer

BEING SOMEWHAT OF A NEW SHOOTER and having attained rather dubious success in a more or less short time, I am taking it upon myself to utter words of wisdom on the above subject. So by way of getting down to business with a dull thud, we will suppose that you have your weapons ready and a dearth of ammunition.

Now you are faced with the dire predictions of the old masters that you can't possibly expect to win your first bronze medal until you have been irritating range officers for, at the very least, three years. After receiving the paternal pat on the back you return to your backyard range wondering who got you mixed up in such a business. After all, ping pong, solitaire and even rug-weaving can all be mastered in much less time without all the heartbreak. Now, then, harken to me.

A short while ago I took under my fluttering wing a youngster who had never heard of competition and who had never fired a decent pistol at any kind of target. In the space of three weeks I poured on the comprehensive dope and then entered him in the big tournament at Quantico. The result was that the kid found himself a class medal owner in several matches—and it wasn't the bottom class either! How did he do it? Well, here goes:

The first thing he did, as did I too, if I remember correctly, was to get a good idea of the fundamentals of the game; the purely mechanical aspects of pistol shooting. I won't presume to go into that sort of thing as you all can go to your nearest bookstore and buy any one of a dozen treatises on the subject written by people who really know what they are talking about. Now, this bird didn't bother himself about fancy sights and equipment because he had none and none was available. Also, he had never heard that he couldn't learn to shoot a pistol in a reasonable length of time so that wasn't keeping him down. He just went out to the range and grabbed a hold on an old beaten-up Woodsman, trying to apply those fundamentals as best he could, with me alongside, coaxing and pleading the while. Of course, he had the shakes as do most people when they first shove the terrifying gadget out at arms length. But I got him to work holding a service rifle out in the same position, gripping it hard about the stock up near the stacking swivel. That tuned up both his muscles and his nerves for the job they were about to do. After a couple of weeks of that sort of foolishness he could really put his fingerprints on that pistol without the tremors which usually accompany a good firm grip. By gripping the pistol tightly any minor deficiencies in his trigger pressure were minimized rather than magnified, as they would have been with a very light grip. From then on it was just a matter of practice and more practice.

"Ah," you exclaim, "but how can we practice when there is no ammunition to be had in these troublous times?" To that logical query I can best answer by telling you that much, in fact most of my own practice, was accomplished by snapping or dry firing. When I started out I didn't have any too much folding-money to put into ammunition, what with using most of it for entry fees and traveling expenses to these crazy tilts, so I was forced to put in long hours deafening the neighbors with the deadly clicking of the hammer. I firmly believe that nearly all of the skill necessary in the game can be learned by conscientious and intelligent dry practice. You feel kind of stupid and your friends begin eyeing you suspiciously. But dispatch them with a wave of the hand and keep right at it. It is cheap and valuable training.

By now you must think you are pretty hot and you want to enter a big match . . . well, go ahead, but take it easy on the mental attitude. You might as well know that Harry, Walter, Al, Lee, Smitty, Mel and the other boys are in the lineup and you have practically no chance to win the doggone thing. So the only thing for you to do is to play around in your own class for a while. You are simply shooting for experience and you know that you are going to do fairly well—mebbe you will shoot up somewhere near your practice average. And if you don't, who cares! On the other hand don't let those shots get away from you when the sights aren't lined up just to show the people that you don't care. Do your best, and if you have given serious thought to those few silly fundamentals and have developed your nerves and muscles to the point where they will, in some small degree, stand up under that terrific, blistering pressure that people speak about, you will be much surprised to find that your scores didn't put you so awful far down the list after all. If you have led a normal life—and remember that most of the boys that haunt the super-top brackets are pretty sane in their living habits—you have a darn good chance to garner yourself some gratifying results in a much shorter time than the old-timers would grant.

How did I happen on this marvelous truth? W'aal, I tried it myself and after just finishing my first year last March I find that I didn't exactly disgrace myself. I remember going down to Tampa in '41 for the second match of my life and doing just about what I have said above. Did I win lots of matches? Of course not! But I sure played hell with the heels of them as did and I made 'em wonder just who this lanky stoop was. They are still wondering—and so am I! Seriously, though, you *can* do it. Don't let anybody talk you out of it. You may have to make a number of minor sacrifices, however, for while the boys are down in the back room for a chukker of pool you will have to be snapping away at a harmless black spot on your wall or hoisting one of Emmet Jones' milk bottles around at the end of your arm. . . .

I anticipate a storm of gruesome, muttering letters condemning me for a whippersnapper who doesn't know what he is talking about and I can answer them right here and now with the simple phrase, "I don't." But as long as we all can remain gentlemen about this, it is OK with me. If no bodily injury is contemplated, I will stick to my guns . . . take heart, it's been done before.

Phil Boatwright

The Old Coach

THE PROGRESS OF A RIFLE CLUB

FOR THE PAST TWO MONTHS your Old Coach has been shooting with his home rifle club in a little New England town. The progress and experience of this club is similar to that of hundreds of other small clubs, and I think that the means by which they have reached their present stage of success is worth relating.

Organized only two years ago the club did not contain a single really good rifle shot, none had attained a classification better than Marksman, but it had many enthusiasts which is what counts. The club has thirty-odd members of whom about twelve are really active shooters. At the start they were equipped with a miscellaneous assortment of mediocre to poor rifles—not a really good piece or a spotting scope in the whole outfit. A score of 95 was regarded as a real achievement. In the matter of ranges they were better off. They arranged for a first rate gallery range in the center of town, and many of the members built outdoor ranges on their farms. One of these farm ranges is only a mile from town, with space for at least twenty shooters in a relay, serves as a club range, and is in use at least weekly during the spring, summer, and fall.

The members are farmers, clerks, and machinists, all of very moderate means. They could not at once afford the large outlay for the best equipment, so with Yankee thrift they started to save. Some had to pinch and save for nine months or more to get the type of equipment that they knew was necessary for successful shooting. This year shows two of the members classified as Master and five as Expert, and in interclub matches and competitions around their area they have made many clean-ups. They are on the road to success, and it has been a great pleasure for your Old Coach to shoot with them and to watch their fast progress. I have just come from their range this morning. The lowest 100 yard score was a 97. Scores up to 399 and many possibles up to 8-X's have been made, but as yet none of them have broken into the "400" or the "10-X" clubs. That will come soon I predict.

This morning also I overheard the following conversation on the range.

Tyro: "I don't see why I get these 9's and 8's that spoil my score?"

Old Timer: "If you would just squeeze your trigger so you don't know when your gun is going off you would not get them."

Tyro: "But I can't hold steady long enough to squeeze that way."

Old Timer: "That takes practice. You don't shoot often enough. Try to get out on your range at least three times a week. Steady holding will come with practice if you try hard and use your bean."

This old timer was dead right. With good rifle and ammunition off-shots are always caused by a faulty squeeze—by setting the gun off with a more or less convulsive impulse when the aim seems right for an instant. Steady and perfect holding for an interval of two or three seconds, long enough to apply *gradually* the last ounce of the squeeze, can be acquired only by practice, and it takes considerable practice at that. It has been your Old Coach's experience that when he has had to lay off from shooting during the winter months he loses this ability to hold steady. When he resumes active shooting the cross-hairs of his scope wabble all over the 10-ring, and his scores run about 97 to 98. After about three weeks of shooting forty shots at least every other day, the wabble is confined to the "X" ring, and possibles begin to occur. A week or so more and the cross hairs do not often wander away from the center of the "X" ring during the period of two to four seconds when the hold is steadiest, and possibles become rather common. But to hold steady in this way the prone position must be assumed so that the rifle points on the bull when the position is relaxed. You cannot hold at your best when you have to "muscle" the rifle a little high, low, right, or left to get the sights on the bull. See "From Tyro to Master." But there are lots of tyros who can never learn from a book or an article, and for these membership in a live rifle club where they can get coaching and suggestions from the old timers will help more than anything else.

Good rifles and match ammunition go a long way to success. No man can develop the skill to make frequent possibles with equipment that will not average better than a 2½ minute spread. But equipment is not everything, and without attention to minute details and the fine points of the game, you will not get results.

Besides working for their own enjoyment and improvement this club has undertaken the training of the local State Guard Company in marksmanship, lending their ranges and equipment, and coaching it through the courses. The majority of this company have now qualified as Marksman or better. The club has also endeavored to have young men about to be drafted to military service come to them for marksmanship training.

Coming back to the club, Mr. William E. Peterson, a prominent New York pistol shooter who designed the charging pistol target described in this magazine two months ago, has been shooting with the club for the past three weeks—shooting the small bore rifle for the first time. He claims that this rifle shooting, with close attention to all the fine points, has considerably improved his pistol shooting. He thinks this is due chiefly to the emphasis that is laid to a perfect trigger squeeze in rifle shooting. And your Old Coach who has been shooting the pistol along with Mr. Peterson is coming to the conclusion that this shooting is helping his offhand rifle shooting to a very marked degree. There is every reason in the world why the two games should go hand in hand.

I have mentioned this club and these matters this month because I think it is a very great advantage for shooters to belong to a rifle club and to participate actively in shooting with them. In a club a shooter will progress faster, get more experience and a broader viewpoint as well as good coaching, and he learns to shoot in fast company which is closely allied to shooting under the excitement of hunting and war. All hail to our rifle clubs and the fine work they are doing!

POWDER SMOKE: READERS COMMENTS THE NEWS DESK

RE-LOADS . . .

CHALLENGE FROM ENGLAND

Yorkshire, England.

Editor, American Rifleman:

I receive your first-rate publication monthly by arrangement with the S. M. R. C., and look forward to its advent each time.

An idea has occurred to me, which, if acted upon, should serve further to bind in true comradeship the Riflemen of our two Nations.

We all, over here, feel the Americans are our "pals." We feel about you, without wishing to gush (and ignoring all the ridiculous press "bunk" about your criticizing us, and us cold-shouldering you) just as we feel about riflemen in our own rival clubs. We always hope we will compete with you—but in the proper, fair-minded, friendly spirit.

Anyway, to come to the point, the Wood Top Rifle Club was formed in September, 1940, and now has a membership of 60-odd enthusiasts.

Have you a club, formed about the same time, which would shoot an annual friendly match with us starting this year? I suggest the Dewar Course, team of five, but leave this to you. We could, perhaps, exchange scores by cable, each side shooting under special witness.

Perhaps it is not too much to hope that this could develop (post-war air lines being envisaged) into an alternate cross-visiting affair. It would be great sport, at all events, and would be a move on the right road.

Well, there you have it and I await your reply with keenest interest.

All the best to all in the "States."—*Ken Sutcliffe, Hon. Sec. Wood Top Rifle Club, Yorkshire, England.*

ON MORTARS

Editor, American Rifleman:

I have been reading J. B. Nealy's article "Mortars" in July RIFLEMAN. The general idea is OK but I find considerable inaccuracy in details. The photo at the bottom of page 30 is not of the 81-mm. mortar at all. This is the 4.2" chem. mortar, which is not an infantry weapon.

On page 31 he says, "The heavy weapons company . . . employs the 81-mm. mortar, together with .30 and .50 caliber machine guns." Not so. The .50 gun is out of the heavy weapons company. The only fifties in the infantry regiment are in Service Company for train defense.

Farther down the page he says, "The 60-mm. mortar crew consists of four men . . ." Don't know what he means by "crew" but the 60-mm. squad consists of five men. The 81 squad consists of eight men where he says the crew is six.

"One leg is telescoped so that the mortar can be leveled." The legs are fixed in length. The left leg of both the 60 and 81 have on the outside a sleeve which slides up and down and which can be locked in position. Each sleeve also has a fine screw adjustment for use when the mortar is roughly cross-leveled by the sliding sleeve.

"The sighting apparatus includes a telescopic sight . . ." No. You cannot see through the sight. Looking into the optical portion you see a white line against a darker background. You set that white line on your aiming stake by looking over the top of the sight and into the sight alternately.—*J. C., Fort Benning, Georgia.*

WHAT IS IT?

Editor, American Rifleman:

I enclose a picture of a weapon which has all of us baffled. The troops illustrated are U. S. soldiers in Panama but the weapon some of them have looks like nothing any of us know. I thought it might be a Springfield cut down to use the Pedersen Device. A gun crank at Perry once told me that there were some in Panama. It can't be the M-1

carbine and the Krag is as dead as a dodo in the Army. Could your technical men set us right on this tool?

The articles on the British Army were up to the par set by the other military articles, and the July story on Mortars was also good.

A good one that someone should try is on the weapons of the British Home Guard, from "cheese knives" to those sewer pipe "Blacker Bombards." Another one might be on the problems of riflemen and the Ordnance in the desert. We have met with a few of them already. All our cosmolened parts are bare metal now and the guns grow "fur coats" on a moment's notice if we are not careful to dust them every day and dry off the oil. Also the keeping qualities of ammo. in 120 degrees heat is something we have little dope on.

However, the keeping qualities of the RIFLEMAN are the same here. I have a hell of a time keeping it long enough to read it. —*John P. Conlon, Sgt./Tech., Blythe, Calif.*

It surely looks like a Springfield, barrel and stock shortened. Without presuming on friendships within Ordnance or appearing too inquisitive, we only guess. We have learned that individual initiative on the part of regimental armourers is sometimes winked at by higher-ups (a healthy sign) and here may be a case in point.—Ed.

LITERARY QUALITY

Editor, American Rifleman:

It would seem only fair to expect of the RIFLEMAN no more than that it adequately cover its chosen subject—shooting. But when, in addition, it develops the degree of literary excellence shown in the August issue I, for one, believe it worthy of remark.

Take, for instance, the horse story by Askins—truly a literary gem. Then the editorial on page 11 which should be reprinted in every periodical in the country, and I bet will be reprinted plenty—to say nothing of McCann's article which sure rings the bell. And the Hercules Powder ad, too. Also the Old Coach's page which is always good.

Words happen to be my profession. I do not set up to be a literary critic, but I do appreciate quality. And I'm finding it in the RIFLEMAN.—*William E. Peterson, New York City.*

AUGUST EDITORIAL

Editor, American Rifleman:

As a member of the N. R. A. and as a member of the armed forces I wish to compliment you on what I think was one of the finest editorials I have ever read anywhere—in your last issue of the RIFLEMAN (August).

Your editorial struck way down deep in the heart and it brought forth unpleasant facts—facts which we must all face unflinchingly. And, somehow, we must get down to reality and get ourselves out of our present maze of confusion.

Also your latest article by Ludwig Olson was swell and I wonder if you could induce him to write an article discussing the various types of small arms used by all warring nations. He did one on Germany some time ago.—*Pvt. C. B. Rawolle, Fort Devens, Mass.*

During the past eighteen months the RIFLEMAN has carried articles discussing small arms weapons of Japan, France, Germany, Russia, Great Britain, and Mexico in addition to frequent articles on U. S. arms. We intend to continue that policy and offer up-to-date military information as fast as it can be obtained and cleared for publication.—ED.

ABOUT PAUL MAUSER

Editor, American Rifleman:

Regarding Ludwig Olson's article on Mauser (August, 1942); his material is usually good and generally true to fact. There is, however, so little material on Paul (and Wilhelm, the super salesman) Mauser that I believe there are a few points that can be added. The Mausers started in the gunmaking business in Herstal, Liege, Belgium, working on the German needle-gun in a hotbed of arms makers and not in the peaceful village of Oberndorf in the Black Forest of Wurttemberg.

The Model 71 German Army rifle was the Dreyse rifle, first made in Liege, to which Mauser, having moved to Oberndorf at the request of the German Government in 1872, added the tubular magazine in 1884 and the front lug bolt in 1886.

The Model 88 German rifle was of Mannlicher type but made in German factories and arsenals, many of them bearing Mauser's

name on the breech ring. Hence the confusion existing in many cases as to the identity of early Mauser rifles.

Olsen seems of the opinion that the 1889 Belgian Mauser was first equipped with front lugs (see above). A Spanish 7-mm. Mauser made in 1892 had the single column magazine (many were used in Cuba; in fact Bannerman illustrated such a rifle in one of his catalogs) to be followed in 1893 by the staggered-column, flush-bottom magazine. The Turkish Mauser of 1895 was a modification of the very last of the 1890 order for 500,000 Mauser rifles, most of them with the Lee magazine.

He also refers to the '14 Enfield .303 as well as a 1912 experimental pattern .276. These were one and the same model, later modified by the U. S. into the Model '17. None of these replaced the SMLE Mark III (Short Model Lee-Enfield) rifle of 1907 with the 10-shot Lee magazine as the principal rifled shoulder arm of the British Army. See Hicks "Theory of Rifle Shooting," 1919, and "The British Textbook for Small Arms," 1929. —*Major Stephen R. Truesdell, St. Paul, Minn.*

"SHORTY HORSE"

Editor, American Rifleman:

Re "Shorty Horse" by Charles Askins—simple but a masterpiece. If Charles Askins never writes another word he has done his due and I, for one, will never forget his pen. It surely proves that when a man writes from his heart only the divinely inspired can surpass him.—*Robert Westmoreland, Vancouver, Wash.*

CHIGGERS

Editor, American Rifleman:

The following remedy has long been used for Chiggers by the writer with much success. Take equal parts of crude Carbolic Acid and Kerosene. Spray your overalls or under garments thoroughly. Roll up and leave for six or eight hours to spread throughout and then hang in the hot sun for a like period. If not hung in the sun it takes several days to dry. This is good for several months or until washed. If sprayed garments are worn next to the skin protection is perfect and will not irritate when thoroughly dry. Chiggers have spoiled many an outing and I think RIFLEMAN readers will be much interested in this solution.—*P. A. Lawrence, Gentry, Ark.*

MAUSER AND LUGER STOCKS

NRA members who own Luger or Mauser semi-automatic pistols or who might later purchase such guns are reminded of the latest Treasury Department ruling with respect to *holster stocks* for these weapons.

The Internal Revenue Bureau first ruled that any Mauser or Luger pistol equipped with lugs or slots for attaching the so-called "holster stock" (see cut, page 17) would have to be registered in accordance with the National Firearms (Machine Gun) Act. However, Treasury Bulletin S. T. 923 (1941-48-10914) revokes that ruling and provides for registration and payment of a transfer tax *only when there is "an accompanying shoulder stock with which the pistol may be used."* There is no charge for registration but a federal transfer tax of $200 must be paid by the owner each time one of these guns with "outlawed" shoulder stock changes hands. Such shoulder stocks cannot be advertised in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

NEW BOOKS:

"THE HOME GUARD TRAINING MANUAL"

By JOHN LANGDON-DAVIES

This is one of the unofficial, but officially approved, Home Guard manuals for the British Home Guard. It is printed in America but not annotated for the American reader.

There are many excellent suggestions in this little book with regard to such matters as night training, street fighting, observation and communications, road blocks and demolition and co-ordination with police and military units. Some of these are incorporated in the NRA manual covering home guard organizations, some are included and expanded upon in "Guerrilla Warfare," some are not in either of these less expensive booklets.

In two highly important aspects this book is undesirable as a guide to American Home Guard training. First: its entire tone is defensive—"get precise orders from your Section Commander as to how long you are to hold on to your position and when you are to retreat" too nearly describes the tone of the book to appeal to the American idea of proper military indoctrinization of recruits with the *offensive* spirit. Second: the chapter devoted to rifle instruction (there is nothing on pistol shooting) violates every basic principle of good rifle marksmanship as taught in America. If the principles of rifle marksmanship described in "The Home Guard Training Manual" are the principles taught to British regulars, we have a ready explanation of the frequent references to bayonet fighting in Libya, Burma and elsewhere that British troops have been engaged!

Although the highest priced, this manual seems to be the least valuable to the American Home Guard of any of the books and booklets which have been published on the subject in the past few months.—C. B. L.

"The Home Guard Training Manual" by John Langdon-Davies. Chemical Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Cloth, 172 5" x 7", $2.50.

"THE BULLET'S FLIGHT"

By DR. FRANKLIN W. MANN

An appreciation of the fact that Dr. Mann's "The Bullet's Flight" is the outstanding contribution to scientific ballistics in the 20th century, and knowledge that the original edition of this unusual volume has become an item of extreme rarity even on the premium-price book market, has led to the conclusion that a new edition would be in order.

It is no idle claim to state that Dr. Mann, like many other scientists in other fields, had reached the point that put him far out in front of contemporary thought in his field of scientific research. When he wrote the results of his findings he was many, many years ahead of his time and it has taken the intervening years with their developments and progress to educate us to a point where we can truly evaluate and appreciate the worth of the work which he did. In this regard the story of his life finds many parallels in the field of arms invention and research.

The fact that the American arms students and military authorities failed to comprehend the tremendous worth of his experiments and findings causes a heartache and disillusionment that hastened Dr. Mann's death. He found a more sympathetic response from foreign countries and this made it all the more difficult for him to understand the apathy in his homeland.

Another factor played a major part in the premature death of this distinguished scientist. In the outbreak of World War I his heart was made exceedingly heavy when he saw the slaughter brought about by the misuse of the rifles and bullets he had fondled and loved since boyhood.

Although his labors have been increasingly appreciated with the passing of the years, no intimate biography of Dr. Mann has ever been made available to the arms fraternity until now. He has remained an obscure personage even to those who valued and revered his book "The Bullet's Flight." So, for this new edition of his work we have been exceedingly fortunate in securing two biographical sketches which, for the first time, will present Dr. Franklin W. Mann as the illustrious gentleman that he was.

The first biography is written by his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude L. Jones. No one except a daughter could interpret the human side of Dr. Mann's nature as Mrs. Jones has done.

The other biography is from the pen of a more distant relative but a lifetime associate, Dr. Nathaniel Emmons Paine. Dr. Paine portrays the background of Dr. Mann's life and gives the key which enables us to understand the reasons for his achievements.

The main body of this volume is printed from the original plates of the first edition, which, fortunately, have been carefully preserved by the Mann family.

"The Bullet's Flight" is truly an encyclopedia and a text book of inestimable and permanent worth to military-minded persons, arms students and ballistic technicians, but the inclusion of the biographical sketches adds to its intrinsic value a human touch which I sincerely believe will cause Dr. Franklin W. Mann to rightfully come into his own.—From Publisher's Introduction by Herman P. Dean.

"The Bullet's Flight" by Dr. Franklin W. Mann, New Edition, published by Standard Printing and Publishing Co., Huntington, W. Va.

"PERSONAL FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT FOR THE ARMY OFFICER"

By LT. COL. CHAS. R. HUTCHISON

To newly-inducted junior officers and potential graduates of the Officers Candidate Schools this handy-sized manual contains much helpful and valuable information on the all-important question of finances.

Starting with the new pay schedules, showing just how much money will be received, in what manner these funds should be used to best advantage, how the essential requirements and obligations should be provided for, the book winds up with detailed information on the rights of officers and their dependents in the event of death or disability.

Although some of this information is contained in other books and manuals of recent issue, here it is all collected in convenient form and well indexed for ready reference.—F. A. M.

"Personal Finance and Management for the Army Officer" by Lt. Col. Charles R. Hutchison, D. Appleton-Century Co., 185 pages, $1.50. Obtainable through NRA Book Dept.

NRA MEMBERS' MEETING

The 71st annual Meeting of Members of the National Rifle Association for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly presented will be held at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., Friday, September 11, 1942, at 8:00 p.m. All members of the NRA have the privilege of the floor; Life and Endowment members are eligible to vote.

The twenty Life members named below, selected by the Nominating Committee, will be nominated and voted on as Directors of the Association for the 3-year term ending in September, 1945. Additional nominations may, of course, be made from the floor.

The Nominating Committee's selections follow:

For Re-Election—

Judge Hilliard Comstock (Calif.)
Mr. Thurman Randle (Texas)
Major Francis W. Parker, Jr. (Illinois)
Colonel F. C. Endicott (DCM)
Lt. Col. Payson D. Foster (Michigan)
Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche (USCG)
Mr. George G. Cooper (Iowa)
Lt. Col. H. N. Marsh (Delaware)
Major J. W. Hession (Conn.)
Mr. E. F. Bridgman (Mass.)
Mr. Del Lord (Calif.)

New—

Captain Calvin A. Lloyd (USMC)
Mr. C. V. Jones (Minn.)
Colonel J. J. Ring (Wisconsin)
Mr. P. D. Andrews (New York)
Mr. Walter W. Erickson (Wyoming)
Doctor Gardner A. Surface (Kansas)
Lt. Col. Joseph I. Greene (U. S. Inf. Ass'n)
Lt. Col. Leo Codd (Army Ord. Ass'n)
Rear Admiral William R. Purnell (USN)

DO YOU HAVE A .45?

Numerous inquiries are received asking whether the Army is interested in buying .45 automatic Colts under the plan which is being followed for the purchase of service type Springfields and Enfields.

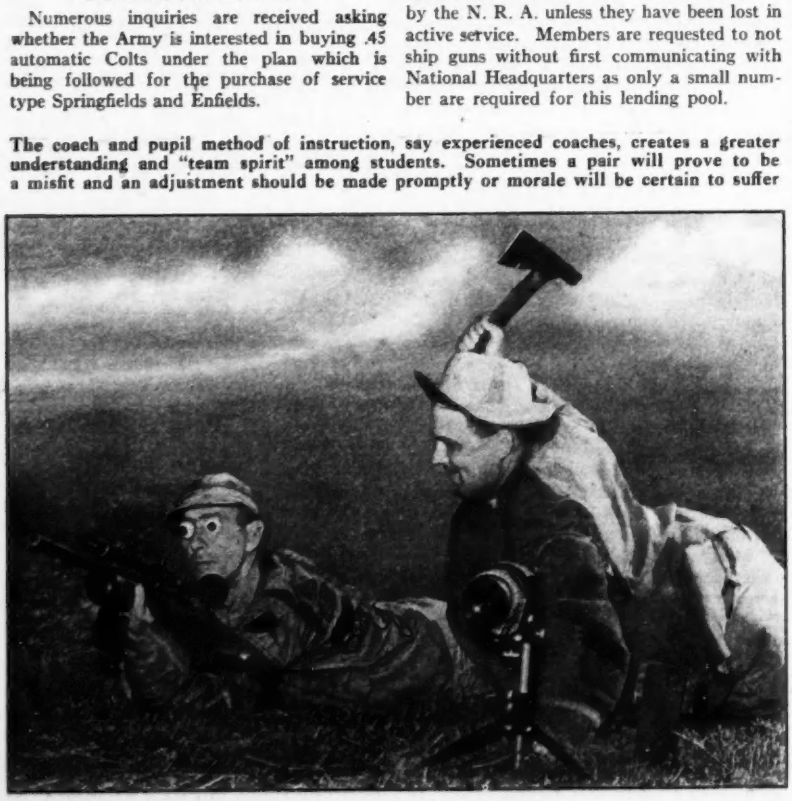
There are such a variety of alterations which have been made to .45's by civilian gunsmiths and so many combinations of possible repairs to old guns in order to make them serviceable that the Ordnance Department does not feel that it is practicable to work out any set scale of reimbursement for .45 caliber automatic Colt pistols.

There *is* a shortage just as there is of all other small arms. Consequently, any members who have a .45 Model 1911 in good serviceable condition which they desire to *donate* to Uncle Sam may ship their guns, express collect, to the nearest of the following Ordnance depots:

Commanding General, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Commanding Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.
Commanding Officer, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.
Commanding Officer, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Calif.
Commanding Officer, San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

Because officers in many cases are unable to draw a .45 until they receive orders for foreign service, a considerable number of inquiries have been received at National Headquarters from members recently commissioned asking where they can purchase or borrow a .45 with which they can practice until they receive orders for foreign service and authority to draw an issue side arm. The members of Headquarters' Staff have loaned all of their personal guns and a few additional .45's could be put to good use on loan to officers. Any member who has a gun which he is willing to loan for the duration should communicate with National Headquarters and ask for shipping instructions. These guns will be inventoried and returned to the owner at the end of the war by the N. R. A. unless they have been lost in active service. Members are requested to not ship guns without first communicating with National Headquarters as only a small number are required for this lending pool.

The coach and pupil method of instruction, say experienced coaches, creates a greater understanding and "team spirit" among students. Sometimes a pair will prove to be a misfit and an adjustment should be made promptly or morale will be certain to suffer



TIMED FIRE
With Bill Shadel

Head-man called: A cable from Australia, from Air Corps Headquarters, caused a flurry in NRA offices recently, for it requested the immediate commissioning of our Sec-treas. C. B. Lister, for service "down under." The opportunity to serve on such an active front left no doubt the NRA would be without the guiding hand of our experienced executive, UNLESS—he flunked the physical . . . which he did! All reference to physical fitness is now strictly taboo in certain parts.

Hero of Lexington: **The other day we listened with awe and a certain degree of hero worship while Admiral Sherman told of the U. S. Carrier Lexington's part in the Battle of the Coral Sea. We knew the carrier gave a good account of herself and that the Admiral was the man responsible. What we didn't know was that before she went down, a conservative estimate placed her toll of enemy destruction at 900 officers, 10,000 troops, 23 ships; in less than six months of war. Neither did we realize that Admiral Sherman is all NRA, to the extent of distinguished Executive Committee membership some fifteen years back.**

The War, the NRA, and YOU. The item we carried under that title last month is important, and it's the "YOU" that we mention here. We've had excellent response from our members; so many of them interested particularly in the Army Corps of Military Police. We have been able to recommend thirty or more applicants for this service already, men who really *read* the article and sent us the necessary dope on their personal qualifications, as requested. Some of the others must wait on an exchange of correspondence before being considered. This is just a reminder to read the article again, it's on page 40 August issue, and see where you fit in. It's a rare opportunity for the NRA to help in the war effort; a golden chance for you to fit into a notch in the Service of our country where you can do the most good.

"Return of the Minute Man," The October Esquire, out about September 11, carries another Paul Kearney (NRA Life Member) story in which America's trained riflemen, characterized mainly by the 3700 NRA rifle clubs he mentions, come in for some much deserved praise. We've seen the story in manuscript form and heartily recommend it, and say thanks to "Pat" Kearney for another excellent article, which Esquire says is handled "with a sanity not generally found in such writing."

Red-faced U. S. Agents: Government sleuths have been red-faced in many instances over their unbridled enthusiasm to pick up guns which might have been stolen from Uncle Sam. A deluge of protests have come to NRA, and with good grounds. It seems the agents pounced on good members who had guns marked "U. S. Model—" not realizing they were only instructed to look for "U. S. Property." The Washington authorities have tried to straighten out their agents, apologizing for the ignorance of the sleuths who should have known better if they know their guns at all.

DES MOINES TO HAVE SCHOOL AND MATCH COMBINE

Folks living within a convenient radius of Des Moines, Iowa, are going to be given a chance to learn to shoot or teach others to shoot—and then fire a few competitive rounds to boot.

On the Labor Day week-end (more specifically Sunday and Monday, September 6 and 7) Des Moines' Camp Dodge range will be thrown open for that purpose.

The Camp Dodge affair will offer basic instruction; thus the bars have been let down to include both shooters and non-shooters alike in the Small Arms School and the match. There will be a limited number of guns and some ammunition on hand for those who haven't those essential commodities but by and large the course will be conducted with students supplying their own equipment.

The Instructors will be competent, experienced men who have been through the War Department's School at the National Matches. The instruction course will extend over an eight hour period on Sunday with the series of classified matches slated for Monday.

Further information and programs may be obtained by writing to G. G. Cooper, 816 Telephone Building, Des Moines.

FOR ANCIENT ARMS COLLECTORS:

Do the arms collections of any NRA members include examples of engraved powder horns of the Colonial, Revolutionary War or War of 1812 periods? A monograph on these interesting pieces is in preparation by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and is to include a list of those examples bearing the names of original owners, dates, rhymes, maps or other inscriptions. The list already records more than a thousand specimens.

Readers who own, or know of, examples are requested to send data on them to Stephen V. Grancsay, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, for inclusion in the Museum's monograph. Only those cow or ox horns, not metal flasks, bearing inscriptions, are to be covered in the work.

WEARING MEDALS ON UNIFORMS

Inquiries are frequently received from members entering the armed services asking whether shooting badges won in a civilian status may be worn on the service uniform.

Army Qualification Badges issued by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship for qualification attained in a civilian status at the National Matches or on local club ranges may be worn on the service uniform as prescribed in Uniform Regulations.

Medals won in the National Rifle Team Match, the National Pistol Team Match, the National Individual Rifle Match and the National Individual Pistol Match and the Distinguished Badges may also be worn.

Medals won in National Rifle Association events at the National Matches or elsewhere are not authorized for wear. Neither are NRA qualification badges.

THOSE MOSSBERG SCOPES

The first shipment of Mossberg scopes and stands, the manufacture of which was completed by the Mossberg Company after the NRA secured approval of priorities by the War Production Board (See August RIFLEMAN, p. 41), has been received at NRA headquarters. Requisition forms have been sent to Club Secretaries so they can order any scopes needed for instruction classes. Individual members of the Association also may purchase scopes and stands providing they can certify that the equipment is required for small arms training or other vital civilian defense need.

For those not familiar with the "Spotshot", it is 20-power; objective lens is achromatic (color corrected); 38-mm.; field

Mossberg Scope and Stand

of view is 7½ feet at 100 yards. The scope is American-made of American materials, weighs 1½ pounds and is 12½ inches long, closed. Stand folds to 10" x 3¼" x 3" and weighs 2¼ pounds. It will accommodate any ordinary spotting scope.

Requests for these must be accompanied by check or money order payable to the National Rifle Association. The price for the scope is $23.50 and for the stand $7.65, present taxes included in both instances. Send your membership card, too, to prevent any delay. The NRA has been requested to handle the distribution of these scopes to insure their use in defense training projects.

Lieut. Bob Kerr

Lieut. "Bob" Kerr, son of Colonel H. E. (Sandy) Kerr of Camp Perry, was killed in Great Britain on July 16th. Lieut. Kerr graduated as a fighter pilot not long before last year's National Matches and was a member of an American Fighter group at the time of his death. No details are available.

Colonel Kerr has been a familiar part of the National Matches for many years and is widely known in shooting circles.

John Linden Paulding

John L. Paulding was one of the old timers in military marksmanship. He died in his eighty-sixth year at Staatsburg, N. Y. He never lost interest in rifle shooting, ballistics and the history and development of firearms. He had not been active in shooting, however, for some years because of failing eyesight but in his own quiet way he continued to contribute by coaching students and giving help to authors.

As a member of the 12th Regiment in New York City he won many contests on the old Creedmoor range on Long Island. In 1881 he won the U. S. Military Marksman Championship medal and took first place in the Judd Match in 1880 and 1881. He was a member of the United States International Teams of 1882 and 1883.

AMMUNITION SHIPMENTS

The following letters are published for the information of members who may lack a clear understanding of the Federal Firearms Act:

Gentlemen:

Recently I attempted to ship some excess ammunition I had on hand to a prospective purchaser. The express company told me I was not allowed to ship it unless I had a Federal Permit to sell and the buyer had a permit to buy—that the number of each has to appear on the shipment. If this is correct we can no longer deal with fellow members who run ammunition ads. I have a permit to purchase but that is all. Now this ammo that I have is not hand loaded but commercial that I have purchased and according to the express company I cannot ship it if I sell it.

How about it, can you clear this up?

E. Nindeman,
Pelham, New York.

Dear Mr. Nindeman:

We are surprised to learn that your local express agent is so badly misinformed with respect to the interstate shipment of ammunition in conformity with the Federal Firearms Act. The licensing clause of this statute (Public Act 785) applies only to manufacturers and dealers; there is no law, federal or state, which affects the shipment, transportation, or receipt of ammunition by law-abiding persons, not engaged in the business of selling firearms or ammunition.

A copy of the law is enclosed. If your local agent still refuses to accept your ammunition, we suggest that you take the matter up with officials of the express agency who are familiar with the law and who will authorize prompt clearance of the shipment.

Cordially yours,
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
L. Q. Bradley,
Assistant Secretary.

William Arthur McLean

Taken suddenly ill, William Arthur McLean, inventor of the Crosman rifle, died July 25 at the age of 62 years. A native of Rochester, N. Y., McLean's death came at his home there.

Although a talented musician, his real interest was in guns and he was credited with the finest knowledge of firearms in his area. His invention of the Crosman gun, which used compressed air to propel a lead pellet, gained him nation-wide attention. He was also the inventor of a number of articles manufactured by the Rega Manufacturing Company where he was employed.

Charles J. Polk

Charles J. Polk, a life member of the NRA and a charter member of the Palma Rifle Club of Troy, N. Y., passed away July 3 after a short illness. "Bud," as he was familiarly known, was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, a member of the New York State Civilian team at Camp Perry in 1936 and 1937 and he fired on the New York Caswell teams in 1936, 1937 and 1938. He won the Krag-Russian match in 1935 and was a member of the Palma team which won the Hearst Trophy in 1939.

Mr. Polk is survived by his parents, a sister and two brothers, John L. Polk, Jr., a former junior champion, and Lieut. William Polk of Camp Craft, S. C.

1942 CLASSIFICATION CARDS NOW AVAILABLE

Holders of NRA 1942 Temporary Classification Cards showing scores for the required number of rounds may now obtain their 1942 Official Classification Cards. The requirements are that each card show:

1. For Rifle Card—each temporary card must show scores for total of 120 rounds (or more) fired in 50 yard, 100 yard, 50 meter or Dewar Course matches.

2. For Pistol Card—each temporary card must show scores for 90 rounds (or more) fired over the National Match Course, NRA Short Course, either 50 or 60 foot Three Stage Gallery Course or the component parts of these courses fired in single stage matches.

Those who wish to obtain their 1942 Official Cards are instructed to mail their temporary cards to the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Upon its receipt the Official Card will be mailed.

CASHING DIVIDENDS

America is cashing many dividends as a result of the National Rifle Association's activities during the time which has elapsed since World War I. . Word comes that two more members are putting their peacetime shooting experience to good use. Lt. L. V. Clarke Deichler and CCM V. E. Gregory find themselves together at an East Coast naval training base where they have had the job of establishing and operating the rifle range dropped in their laps. Gregory will be remembered by the small bore clan as the rifleman who teamed up with L. W. Abrams to establish a new 50 meter record on July 6 last year in the registered tournament at Miami, Florida.

COMING EVENTS

The registered tournaments are indicated as follows: **B—State Championships or large District Matches; C—Local.** *Unregistered* matches are not coded. Classification of competitors for prize awards indicated by asterisk—C*. etc

SEPTEMBER

RIFLE

5–6 Oklahoma (B*), Okla. State, Tulsa. C. N. Wynkoop, 310 Thomson Bldg.
5–6 Pennsylvania (C*), Central Penna., Harrisburg. C. W. Senseman, 425 South 13th St.
6 Arizona, Small Bore, Phoenix. E. L. Ruch, 610 Security Bldg.
6 Utah (B*), Small Arms Club, Salt Lake City. Obediah Haycock, U. of Utah.
6 Iowa, Small Arms School of Instruction, Des Moines. G. G. Cooper, 816 Telephone Bldg.
6 New York, State Small Bore, Woodbury. F. M. Waterbury, 70 E. 45th Street, N. Y. C.
7 Louisiana (C*), Crescent City, New Orleans. F. J. Villars, Jr., 607 Metairie Road.
7 Iowa (C*), Small Bore Tournament, Des Moines. G. G. Cooper, 816 Telephone Bldg.
13 Iowa (C*), Northern Iowa-Southern Minnesota, Albert Lea. **(Cancelled)**
13 Illinois (C*), Sheridan Club, Deerfield. B. C. Meyer, 919 Forest Ave.
13 Iowa (C*), No. Iowa-So. Minnesota, Waterloo. R. M. Travis, 314 Insurance Bldg.
13 Ohio (C*), Sixth Annual, Mt. Healthy. H. W. Faith, 1400 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati.
13 Pennsylvania (C*), Fall Rifle, Holmesburg. H. R. Cornelius, 4608 Marple Street.
20 Massachusetts (C*), Fall Tournament, Shelburne Falls. E. C. Broadhurst.
20 Illinois (C*), State Rifle, Aurora. Dr. S. A. Oren, 907 Talcott Bldg., Rockford.
20 New York (C*), Long Island Assn., Woodbury. H. B. Guckel, 1511 150th, Whitestone.
20 Pennsylvania (C*), Fall Rifle, Allentown. A. M. Newhard, 111 E. Susquehanna St.
20 New York, State .30 Caliber, Ramapo. F. M. Waterbury, 70 E. 45th Street, N. Y. C.
27 New York, Fall Tournament, Oneida. **(Cancelled)**
27 South Dakota (C*), Annual Fall, Sioux Falls. H. E. Burchfield, 630 E. Oak.
27 Wisconsin (C*), County Line, Racine. O. J. Moody, 5527 N. 35th St., Milwaukee.
27 Michigan (C*), Outdoor Small Bore, Flint. A. J. Marxhausen, 2521 Thomas St.
27 Iowa (C*), Iowa Assn., Muscatine. Dr. J. G. Johnston, 219 W. 7th Street.

PISTOL

6 New Mexico (C), Pistol Tournament, Santa Fe. L. D. Wilson.
6 Louisiana, Crescent City, New Orleans. F. J. Villars, Jr., 607 Metairie Road.
6–7 West Virginia (C*), Mt. States, Fairmont. Dr. F. F. Sowers, 900 Fairmont Ave.
6–7 Washington (C*), Capital Pistol, Raymond. M. B. Edwards, P. O. Box 1048, South Bend.
7 Georgia (C*), North Georgia, Gainesville. William E. Fennell.
12–13 Oklahoma (B*), Okla. Assn., Drumright. R. A. McGoon, Box 1063, Enid.
13 Michigan (C*), Pistol Tournament, Flint. A. J. Marxhausen, 2521 Thomas St.
19–20 Texas (C*), Ada Zilker Robinson, Austin. M. M. Mitchell, Box 334.
20 Minnesota (B*), Minn. State, Fort Snelling. H. R. Smith, 2136 Palace Ave., St. Paul.
20 Illinois (B*), Sheridan Club, Deerfield. B. C. Meyer, 919 Forest Ave.
20 Indiana (C), Registered Pistol, Fort Wayne. Sgt. Ward Hall, Police Dept.
27 Illinois (C*), Fall Pistol, Lincolnwood. Michael Gawron, 3434 N. Avers Ave., Chicago.
27 Iowa (B*), Northern Iowa, Mason City. Dr. R. E. Smiley, Park Hospital.
27 Virginia (B*), Virginia State, Richmond. Bernard Gray, 2216 Stuart Ave.

OCTOBER

RIFLE

4 Indiana (C*), Fall Rifle, Vincennes. M. M. Parr, 20 W. St. Clair St.
4 Missouri (C*), Fall Small Bore, Kansas City. W. R. Upp, 4743 Jarboe St.
11 Illinois (B*), Annual Harvest, Deerfield. B. C. Meyer, 919 Forest Ave.
11–12 Georgia (C*), S. A. States, Savannah. Charles Simon, 115 Abercorn Street.

PISTOL

11 New Jersey (C*), Fall Pistol, Trenton. William Lewis, Box 1420.

TOURNAMENT REVIEWS

Albert Lea, Minn.—Frank Miller, Jr., unheralded Beaman, Ia., shooter became the new Minnesota State Small Bore Champion on Albert Lea's beautiful lakeside range August 2nd. Taking an apparent liking to the velvety firing points, Miller dropped only four points to easily win the four-match any and iron sight aggregate. Fellow Iowans George Cooper, Ted Holm and John Moschkau trailed by nine, ten and eleven points, respectively, as defending host-town Champion Chet Jones suffered badly from a sudden illness and dropped twenty points to wind up fifth. The 50 yard Any Sight match went to Cooper's 400-31x; the 100 yard Any Sight to Holm's 398-26x; the 100 yard Iron and the 50 yard Iron to Miller with 399-21x and 399-22x, respectively.

Flint, Mich.—A pair of Detroit pistol stars, Clyde Sayers of the Police and civilian Charles Logie, ran true to form July 12 and won major laurels on the Flint Rifle and Pistol Club's eight match program. Sayers won the .22 caliber Slow, Timed and National Match Course events and aggregate as well as the .45 National Match Course. Logie followed by winning the .22 and center fire short National Matches. Norman Studt, Dearborn Expert, and Sharpshooter Melvin Shippy of Grand Rapids did well for themselves in placing either first or second in their classes in five and four events, respectively. Other winners were Rasson Weaver, Keith Biles, Don Downer, Reno Forin, Clare Brieholz, John Kalish, F. E. Roberts, C. M. Enkeman, Warren Brown, A. D. Carper, Wilbur Beemer, W. Hubert, Ward Rainwater, J. K. Ackerman, John L. O'Brien, George Stauch, Evert Bliss, H. H. Way, Orley Boyd and Leo Skindziel.

Lincolnwood, Ill.—With an assist from the weatherman the Tri-County Pistol League staged its First Registered Tournament at the 30-point range made available through the Lincolnwood Rifle and Revolver Club. July 26 was the date and it proved a lucky one for Oliver Yanick of the St. Louis Police as he swept eight of twelve events including the .22, center fire and Grand aggregates. Yanick won the .22 Timed with 198 and the .22 Aggregate with 859. He copped the center fire Slow, Timed, Rapid and National Match Course events and the aggregate with 849. His 1708 in the Grand Aggregate topped Frank Stubits, also of St. Louis, and Robert McQueen of Ridgeway, Ia. Art Kelchauser of Chicago, who won the .22 and .45 National Match Courses, was high Expert of the day and another Chicagoan, Stanley Iverson, walked off with the Sharpshooter honors. Joseph R. Anderson, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., grabbed the Marksman Grand Aggregate.

STOLEN GUNS

Model 99 Savage solid frame caliber .250-3000, Serial 354335; Model 53 Winchester solid frame caliber .25-20, Serial 2124; Model 94 Winchester Carbine caliber .30-30, Serial 1112756; Model 12 Winchester 20 gauge solid rib, trap. Serial 220935; Ranger 12 gauge pump gun rib barrel, Serial 27216-B; Model 23-B Savage caliber .32-20 Wollensak scope, no number. Stolen on Tuesday, July 25, 1940, from the home of William Clusty, R. R. #1, Wadsworth, Ohio. Fifty dollars reward for information leading to arrest of thief.

DOPE BAG ☆ ☆ ☆ Conducted by F. C. NESS

THIS MONTH:

.300 Magnum · .30 Newton · .30-.275 Magnum · .303 Magnum · Compared Ballistics · Match Loads · Hunting Loads · Handloads · S.M.L.E. Dope .276 Pedersen Accuracy · New Tuller Mitt and Cases · .303-.405 Magnum .30-.406 Express · Trade Dope

.300 Magnum. The distinguishing feature of the .300 Magnum cartridge is its belted case. It has a strong heavy head with a protruding obturating ring just forward of the extraction cannelure of its rimless case. This thick band or belt provides a gas seal in the chamber and it is very reassuring to the shooter to realize that should the case-body rupture or part company with its head his own head is protected from potentially violent powder gases thus checked from escaping to the rear. This safety provision remains effective as long as the headspace is kept at the minimum (about .003 inch), but, of course, excessive loads or improper mechanical ignition could still cause a primer puncture and the escape of hot gas into the action through flash hole and primer pocket.

The Hoffman .300 Magnum, once featured by the old Hoffman Arms Company, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, had an abrupt shoulder slope which many amateur ballisticians seem to prefer in theory. These were factory-loaded by the Western Cartridge Company until a few years ago, when they changed to the long shoulder bevel of the standard British cartridge brought out by Holland & Holland in England. Since the Hoffman shape of case was dropped we always refer to this .300 H. & H. Magnum whenever we write or say, ".300 Magnum."

The .300 H. & H. Magnum is a big, long case best adapted for heavy loads of powder and long-range shooting on the target range. Some hunters also prefer it to the .30-'06 in that game country which requires shots at 300 yards or longer ranges. The standard target load for such matches as the Wimbledon and other 1000-yard target competitions involves the pointed 180-grain F.M.J. .30 caliber bullet and an initial velocity of 3000 to 3100 f.-s. This velocity-bracket happens to be a favorable one for reducing air resistance, and, consequently, wind deflection as compared with the velocity range of 2600 to 2800 f.-s. m.v. of the .30-'06 using the identical bullet. This is the sole practical advantage offered long-range target shooters. On calm days the .30-'06 would be better because it is equally accurate, initiates less vibration, has less recoil and blast and is more economical to shoot. By using a microscope we can find only one tiny theoretical superiority for the .300 Magnum in calm weather and that is in its shorter barrel time.

Typical National Match ammunition, used at Camp Perry in the .30-'06 rifle with the M1 172-grain boat-tail bullet, required the standard range elevations, in minutes of angle, which follow:

Range	*N. M. 1930*	*N. M. 1937*
200 Yds.	27	29
300 "	29	33
600 "	39	42
1000 "	59	65

From a 24-inch barrel the W. C. Co. Match ammunition with 180-grain boat-tail bullets has a gravity drop, in inches, as follows:

Range	*.30-'06*	*.300 Mag.*
200 Yds.	10.88	8.56
300 "	26.84	20.88
600 "	136.40	109.92
800 "	291.88	228.00
1000 "	541.40	442.72

Knowing how many additional inches the bullet drops when going to a longer range and knowing how many inches in a minute of angle at that longer range the required additional elevation in minutes can be easily obtained from this drop table by first subtracting and then dividing.

The muzzle velocity of the 180-grain match bullet in the .30-'06 was 2720 f.-s. with 1210 f.-s. remaining at 1000 yards. The m.v. of the same bullet in the .300 Magnum was 3010 f.-s. with 1350 f.-s. remaining at 1000 yards. In a 26-inch barrel the .300 Magnum starts with 3060 f.-s. and winds up with 1378 f.-s. In a 28-inch barrel the same load begins with 3110 f.-s. and ends with 1402 f.-s. For a 30-inch barrel the respective velocities are 3160 f.-s. m.v. and 1430 f.-s. at 1000 yards.

The 180-grain bullet is seated .22-inch deeper in the longer .300 Magnum case and still the overall cartridge length is .26-inch greater, or 3.60 inches for the Magnum and 3.34 inches for the .30-'06, the respective seating depths being .38 and .60 inch. The long Magnum cartridge requires more room in the rifle action or magazine well. Such actions as the Magnum Mauser, M-1917, M-30 Remington and M-70 Winchester will accommodate it, but Remington advice says their new M-720 bolt-action will not. From the standpoint of desirable rigidity for the big Magnum load the long, clumsy, awkward Magnum Mauser action ranks first with the heavy M-1917 hard on its heels.

My own Niedner Bull Gun with Bishop target stock in this .300 Magnum caliber is built on the M-1917 action. It has been shown on these pages in a cut published in the March Dope Bag, this year. We have fired this with handloads and commercial ammunition up to and including 600 yards, shooting steadily into the V-Ring of military targets at all ranges. It has been a very satisfactory target rifle and test gun, but no more accurate than many lighter sporting rifles in other accurate calibers fired with more pleasant and economical loads of lighter recoil. I would not think of carrying this .300 Magnum Bull Gun into any game field.

The big boiler room of the Magnum case requires 55 grains of No. 4064 powder to equal the velocity given by 51 grains of the same powder in the smaller .30-'06 case using the same bullet in the same barrel length. The maximum load of No. 4064 is 57.5 grains behind the 180-grain boat-tail bullet, which with N.C. primers averages 3000 f.-s. m.v. in a 28-inch barrel. All this powder room calls for excellent ignition characteristics on the part of the primer. For tin-incorporated propellants, such as No. 1185 powder, the very best primer is the F.A. No. 70 followed by the Western 8½G and the W.R.A. No. 120. With modern propellants any of these primers and also the R.A. No. 9½ can be used quite successfully. With any other primer the best propellant would be HiVel No. 2 followed by No. 3031.

The .300 Magnum is not a light-bullet cartridge, but it is very accurate and flat-shooting up to 600 yards with the Barnes 125-grain Double-Jacket bullet and 60 grains of No. 3031. The regular weight of jacket on this bullet could not stand the gaff when we tried it at 600 yards, although it made satisfactory groups at 200 yards. When purposely following the air-wash around the trajectory of this bullet in the field of our B. & L. spotting scope we would see it disappear at the highest point (about 300 yards from the firing line) or vanish at midrange, time after time. None of these bullets ever kicked up any dust on the clay bank backstop behind our 600-yard butts, nor did any particle of these bullets ever reach our target paper at that range. The Double-Jacket version, however, was O.K.

With the .30-'06 110-grain jacketed bullets in the .300 Magnum the usual loads are 56 to 58 grains of HiVel No. 2 and 55 to 67.5 grains of No. 4064 with F.A. No. 70 or Western No. 8½G primers. The cartridge overall is 3.32 inches, and velocities range between 3035 f.-s. and 3600 f.-s. m.v. The 93-grain Luger bullet can be used with 46 grains HiVel No. 2 or 52.5 grains No. 1185; also 52 grains of Pyro D.G.

The 150-grain M2 bullet and all heavier bullets are seated to make a cartridge 3.60 inches long. The loads are 50 to 63 grains No. 4064, with the m.v. ranging from 2675 to 3245 f.-s. The maximum load of HiVel No. 2 is 60 grains and, especially with modern N.C. primers, it is advisable to start at 55 grains. In our own shooting we used 50 grains of EX-1044 in the .30-'06 and 60 grains in the .300 Magnum behind the M2 bullet with F.A. No. 70 primers. Incidentally, we used from 62 to 66 grains of this same powder behind the Barnes 125-grain bullet. The best accuracy (less than 1¼ minutes spread) was had with 65 grains and with 62 grains. Another heavy load with the 150-grain bullet is 70 grains of No. 4350, but this charge should be cut 2 grains for better accuracy and with any unfamiliar outfit it would be wise to start lower, or at 65 grains.

The loads for the M1 172-grain boat-tail bullet and modern N.C. primers range from 47.5 to 59.5 grains of No. 4064, with velocities of 2530 f.-s. to 3060 f.-s. m.v. Other powder loads reported as accurate with this bullet were: 62 to 66 grains of No. 15½ and the F.A. No. 70 primer. Another one is 57 grains of No. 4350. We have used up to 67 grains of this powder, but had our best accuracy with 63 grains. Some of our readers have used up to 60 grains No. 4064 behind this bullet and the 180-grain boat-tail as well as the W.T.&C.W. flat-base bullet of 172 grains. The R.A. 180-grain Core-Lokt with 65 grains of No. 4350 worked to perfection on Utah mule deer according to J. N. Vevers. The Peters 180-grain Belted bullet has given good results in the .300 Magnum with 58 grains of No. 4350.

With Western factory loads in a 28-inch .300 Magnum, shooters have reported the following elevations, in minutes of angle, at 200, 300 and 600 yards, respectively: 180-grain Match (3100 f.-s. m.v.), 4, 6 and 14; 180-grain O.P. (3060 f.-s. m.v.), 5, 7 and

17; 220-grain S.P. (2730 f.-s. m.v.), 6, 8 and 20 minutes. At 500 yards the match load required 11 minutes elevation. For longer ranges this pointed 180-grain bullet needed 27 minutes at 1000 yards, 32 minutes at 1100 yards and 38 at 1200 yards. Five-shot groups ran between 2½ and 3¾ inches at 200 yards, which is ordinary accuracy. The match bullet loses 211 f.-s. over the first 100 yards against 245 f.-s. loss for the 180-grain O.P. hunting bullet and 223 f.-s. for the 220-grain S.P. bullet.

Loads vary with the individual .300 Magnum shooter and his own outfit in a considerable degree. Some report using as much as 56 grains HiVel No. 2 with the 180-grain bullet and others, as low as 45 grains with the 150-grain bullet. The lightest reduced loads reported by Phil Sharpe were: 16 to 26 grains of No. 80 behind the 180-grain bullet for 1315 f.-s. to 1850 f.-s. For uniform combustion in this big case the minimum pressure is 40,000 pounds and pressure above 45,000 pounds give better burning. With the 220-grain bullet and modern N.C. primers the loads of No. 4064 range from 44.5 grains (2215 f.-s.) to 55.6 grains (2635 f.-s.), and with the 225-grain bullet, from 44.5 (2150 f.-s.) to 55.5 grains (2550 f.-s.).

David Drew, who lives in Alaska, did considerable experimenting with handloads in his M-70 Winchester rifle in this .300 Magnum caliber using the R.A. No. 9½ K.B. primer. He got fliers with the 93-grain Luger bullet, even with charges as low as 27 grains Unique, but the 110-grain, .30-'06 bullet gave 1½- to 2-minute groups with 45 grains of Hercules Lightning. His best midrange load was 55 grains of HiVel No. 2 behind the W.T.& C.W. 120-grain bullet. This load gave from 1 to 1½ minutes spread, while his maximum load of 62 grains gave the same accuracy as the 110-grain load above. The 150-grain W.T.&C.W. bullet worked well with 60 grains of HiVel No. 2, or 3¼-inch 10-shot groups at 200 yards. His pet game load was 57 grains HiVel No. 2 behind the W.T.&C.W. 172-grain bullet. In heavy bullets he found the 225-grain Peters belted bullet much better than the 200-grain W.T.&C.W. It was so satisfactory in factory loads he did not try any 220-grain bullets. His best accuracy was with the Western 180-grain Match bullet and 52 grains of HiVel No. 2. It gave him three 5-shot groups of 3½ inches at 400 yards. Throat erosion just began to appear after 1000 rounds of all these experimental loads.

Ralph Waldo Miller Kilbourned this big Magnum case giving it a Venturi shoulder shape when fired with heavy charges. As I understand it, he used in the neighborhood of 70 grains No. 4350 powder behind the 180-grain bullet. The impact at 300 yards was only 4⅛ inches lower than at 100 yards. The estimated velocity was 3400 f.-s. Miller used this same technique plus necking down for .270 Winchester bullets and got very flat shooting with the .27-caliber 100-grain bullet. He does the same with the .275 H. & H. Magnum belted case for his famous .22-60 wildcat which beats anything we've heard of for negligible drop over 300 yards. Now he is getting as good or better results with less powder in a rimmed case, but that is another story.

* * *

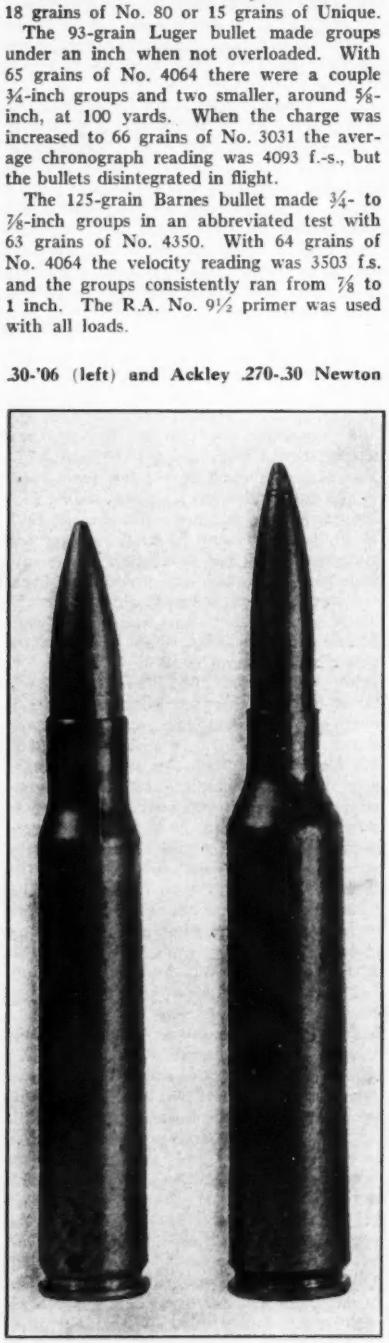
.30-.275 Magnum. Mac Tabor went the other way, by necking up the .275 H. & H. Magnum case to take .30-caliber bullets. The action was a speed-locked M-1917 with a 1⅛-inch Buhmiller barrel, chambered, assembled, etc., by Lyman McCrea. The purpose was to get a versatile cartridge which would handle lead bullets and light loads, light jacketed bullets at high velocity and still equal the .300 Magnum with heavy match bullets and full-power loads. In reshaping the belted case for .30-caliber bullets the body was left unchanged, but the shoulder was moved forward and steepened. This case is shown in the middle of the three-cartridge cut, flanked on the left by a .30-'06 and on the right, by the .300 H. & H. Magnum.

The lead bullet load panned out nicely using the 169-grain Squibb gas-check made by Art Lorentzen of Whittier, California. These gave inch groups (one-minute spread) at 1100 f.-s. m.v. These 100-yard loads were 18 grains of No. 80 or 15 grains of Unique.

The 93-grain Luger bullet made groups under an inch when not overloaded. With 65 grains of No. 4064 there were a couple ¾-inch groups and two smaller, around ⅝-inch, at 100 yards. When the charge was increased to 66 grains of No. 3031 the average chronograph reading was 4093 f.-s., but the bullets disintegrated in flight.

The 125-grain Barnes bullet made ¾- to ⅞-inch groups in an abbreviated test with 63 grains of No. 4350. With 64 grains of No. 4064 the velocity reading was 3503 f.s. and the groups consistently ran from ⅞ to 1 inch. The R.A. No. 9½ primer was used with all loads.

.30-'06 (left) and Ackley .270-.30 Newton



The Barnes 150-grain bullet for the .300 Savage gave 3180 f.-s. and 1⅛-inch groups with a charge of 58 grains No. 4064 powder. The 172-grain M1 bullet and 59 grains of No. 4350 made 1⅛-inch groups also and so did a heavier load of 64 grains which read 2996 f.-s.

Evidently, judging from these results, the object of this wild-cat development was reached. Such performance speaks well for the shooter, the gunsmith and the barrel-maker as well as for the cartridge. With an accurate outfit such as this, fine distinctions in relative accuracy between different lots of bullets can be made. Mr. Tabor did find one lot of Western-Winchester 150-grain open-point bullets which were superbly accurate in his rifle, giving ¾-inch groups at 100 yards when driven by 57 grains of No. 4350 powder. The 110-grain bullets of two makes gave only ordinary 1½- to 1¾-inch groups with two loads.

Other large .30-caliber cartridges (other than the .30 Newton, discussed separately) which we might mention in passing, are: the British .303 Magnum with 175-grain streamline bullet at well over 2800 f.-s. m.v. and the .30 Magnum Super with 58 grains of Cordite giving a 150-grain bullet 3000 f.-s. There is also the .303 Elliott Express and Meredith's very similar .303 Magnum made by necking down the rimmed .405 Winchester case.

C. C. Meredith, of Streetsville, Ontario, sent me a sample of this latter, long-neck, sharp-shoulder case which he uses in a Henry rifle of the Farquharson S.-S. type. Its 30-inch ribbed barrel has the standard bore and rifling for the .303 British bullet and cartridge. With 49.5 grains of No. 3031 and the 110-grain .30-'06 bullet he had "exceptionally fine results." He also used the 115-grain .32-20 S.P. bullet with 48 grains of No. 4320 or 39 grains of HiVel No. 2 and had "excellent accuracy" up to 150 yards. Because of slugging, this bullet was not accurate at long range and it was sensitive to wind. The 110-grain load, however, appeared capable of minute-of-angle accuracy. The R. A. 80-grain .32-20 bullet was also tried and proved fair with the same load of No. 3031. However, this light bullet would disintegrate in flight when the charge was increased.

It is interesting to note that Lin Jordan, of Jordan-Reloading-Press fame, made up a .30 Magnum, on Tom Gresham's Farquharson S.-S. rifle a few years ago, using also the .405 Winchester case, but the M1 172-grain bullet. We have a sample of this Jordan-Gresham case also, and it is practically identical with our Meredith sample. They used the 180-grain Match bullet for their target loads.

* * *

.30 Newton. This cartridge was designed by Charles Newton along about 1910 for Fred Adolph custom rifles and was then known as the "Adolph Express" in its foreign case with Berdan ignition. About 1914-1916 Newton redesigned it for his own bolt-action rifles. It now had standard American primers, a big-body, rimless, bottle-neck case, and a load of smokeless powder capable of driving a 150-grain bullet at 3200 f.s., a 170-grain bullet at 3000 f.-s. and a 225-grain bullet at 2600 f.-s. This was before the advent of Dupont No. 15 powder, but according to the 14th edition of the Newton Handbook and catalog the average charge used in the .30 Newton was 65 grains of Dupont No. 10 or

No. 15 powder (presumably with 172-grain bullets).

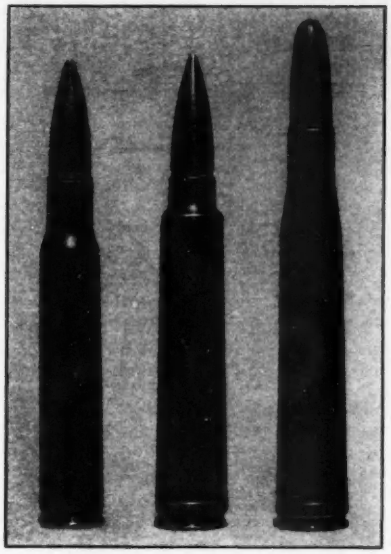
Later loading dope involved I.M.R. No. 15½ powder, the recommended load being 60.6 grains, which developed about 2650 f.-s. with either the 172-grain Newton S.P. bullet or the 180-grain Western boat-tail bullet. Up to 69.5 grains (3000 f.-s.) were used with the latter bullet, the heaviest load recommended being 65.7 grains which gave 2860 f.-s. The load recommended for the 220-grain .30-'06 S.P. bullet was 57.5 grains at 2360 f.-s., the maximum being 62.5 grains (2510 f.-s.). The maximum load with the 110-grain bullet was 68.2 grains (3500 f.-s.); with the 120-grain bullet, 66.7 grains (3400 f.-s.) and with the 150-grain weight, 71.7 grains (3150 f.-s.). Regular .30-'06 bullets were used in the .30 Newton as in the .300 Magnum. In my own reloading I used 62 grains of No. 15½ in the .30 Newton behind 180-grain .30-'06 bullets and 174-grain .303 British bullets. The above were all based on old style primers.

With modern N. C. primers, G. B. Maddocks found the following loads best in his .30 Newton rifle: 60.5 grains of HiVel No. 2 or 67 grains of No. 15½ behind the 180-grain bullet (3110 f.-s.); 63.5 grains No. 15½ and the 200-grain bullet; 60 grains No. 15½ and the 220-grain bullet (2585 f.-s.); and 59 grains with the 225-grain weight. Another shooter used 68 grains of No. 4064 or 64 grains of No. 1185 behind the 180-grain bullet in a Sukalle barrel on the M-1917 action. All the above rifles had the standard .30-Newton twist of rifling of one turn in ten inches.

Vernor Gipson, who still has Newton-caliber chambering reamers, gave me some laboratory dope on No. 4064 powder with modern N.C. primers in the .30 Newton, a couple of years ago. The overall length of the cartridge with the 110-grain bullet was 3.00 inches, while with all other bullets the cartridge overall length was 3.38 inches. With the 110-grain bullet the charges ranged from 50.0 grains (2545 f.-s.) to 70.0 grains (3500 f.-s.); with the M2 150-grain Service bullet, from 50 grains (2485 f.-s.) to 67 grains (3240 f.-s.); with the M1 172-grain boat-tail, from 48 grains (2390 f.-s.) to 62 grains (2980 f.-s.); with the 180-grain boat-tail, from 48 grains (2360 f.-s.) to 60.0 grains (2925 f.-s.); and with the 220-grain boat-tail, from 47.0 grains (2175 f.s.) to 58.0 grains (2575 f.s.).

Some further dope came from the Niedner Rifle Corporation, based on R.A. No. 9½ K.B. primers and a 26-inch Niedner barrel on an M-1917 action. The .30 Newton loads and velocities, obtained with all bullets seated out to touch the rifling at the throat, were: 120-grain W.T.& C.W. and 71.0 grains No. 4064, 3704 f.-s.; 150-grain Barnes and 73 grains No. 4350, 3297 f.-s.; 180-grain Western Match bullet and 60 grains (2980 f.-s.) to 65 grains (3196 f.-s.) of No. 4064; and the same bullet with 69 grains of No. 4350, 3247 f.-s.

Gene Spencer tested his .30 Newton in the rechambered M-1917 barrel, and found the following loads best: 61 grains of No. 3031 with the 110-grain bullet and base wads; 55.1 grains of No. 3031 and the 120-grain W.T.& C.W. bullet; 56.3 grains No. 4064 and the M1 172-grain boat-tail; 51 grains Pyro D.G. with both the 150-grain and 93-grain Luger bullets, both with base wads; and 56.3 grains No. 1185 and the M1 bullet. He also tried 62 to 63 grains HiVel No. 2 with the 150-grain (3450 f.-s.) and 61 grains with the 172-grain W.T.& C.W. bullet (3350 f.-s.). He said 62 grains of No. 4064 behind the M1 172-grain boat-tail bullet developed maximum pressures in his rifle. Spencer used the F.A. No. 70 primers in the loads mentioned above. He did all his experimenting, including many poorer loads tried, with a total of 150 cases.

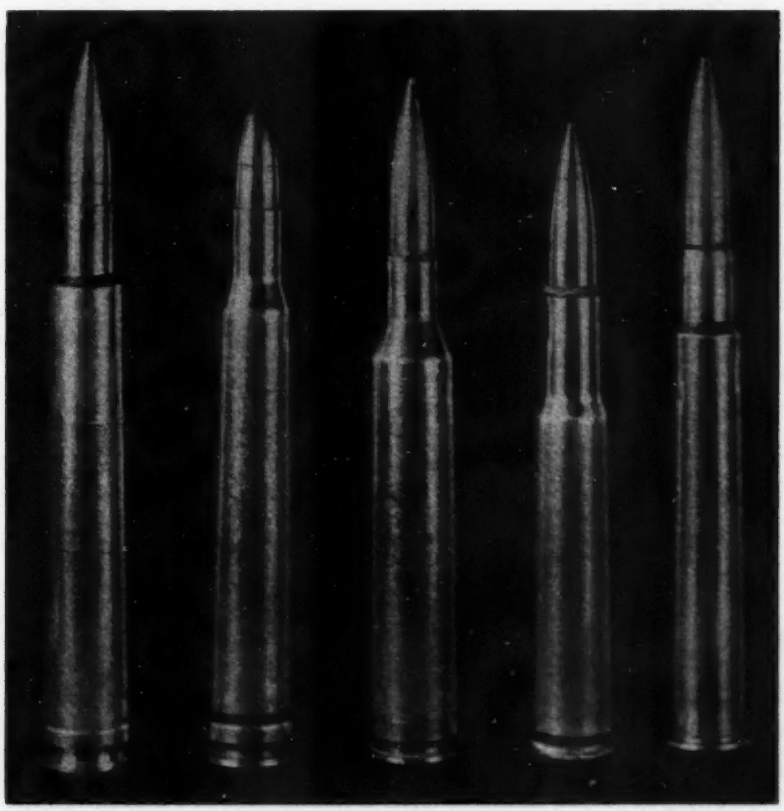


Above: .30-.275 Magnum with .30-'06 (left) and .300 H & H Magnum (right).

Some shooters report getting 15 reloads per case, which is good life for such heavy loads. In the .300 Magnum we have done better than that, even after using 8½G primers. The recoil is about like that of the .300 Magnum or less severe. In my opinion it is inadvisable and not strictly safe (without proof firing) to use the M-1917 barrel for conversions to the .300 Magnum caliber and this might be true also of the maximum loads in the shorter .30 Newton case which is but a fraction longer than the .30-'06 although thicker in the body. The M-1917 action itself is strong enough, and well adapted for both these big loads.

In factory ammunition the .30 Newton is loaded by Western Cartridge Company with their 8½G primers and 180-grain open-point-expanding boat-tail bullet to an m.v. of 2860 f.-s. It loses about 200 f.-s. over the first hundred yards and drops about 2⅛ inches. Over 200 yards it drops nearly 9¼ inches, and more than 21 inches over 300 yards. The same bullet is loaded in the .300 Magnum to a higher muzzle velocity by 200 f.-s. At this speed the bullet loses nearly 250 f.-s. over the first hundred yards, the drop being practically the same as that of the .30 Newton up to 300 yards. With handloads many shooters prefer the .30 Newton to the .300 Magnum for ballistic reasons. Gunsmiths prefer it because the shorter .30 Newton case and cartridge is

Below: Left to right, Miller .300 Magnum, Hoffmann .300 Magnum, Gipson .280-.30 Newton, Zoerb .30-40 Rimless, Meredith .303-.405 Magnum.



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* * *

W. B. Elliott, whose Lee-Enfield dope on the .303 British caliber we published in the Dope Bag last month (August) has kindly referred me to two of his articles in Rod And Gun In Canada. In the April 1938 issue, he had a story on handloading the .303, and in the February 1941 number he fully described his .25-caliber wildcat cartridge based on the same case, necked down. His letter brings us up to date on the bore dimensions of the .303 British under discussion, with some dope from official sources. According to B.S.A. Guns Limited, the bore was accepted at .303 inch and rejected when as large as .305 inch, the groove diameter varying accordingly. The groove depth was from .005 to .008 inch deep. Elliott adds the information that the Lee-Enfield action is much stronger than commonly supposed, saying that in his own experiments he has subjected it to certain test loads so heavy that

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every primer popped out of its case without discovering any action weakness or yielding. The British Text Book says the S.M.L.E. rifle can withstand proof loads of 67000 pounds and Elliott says loads closely approaching the full power of the .30-'06 can be carefully worked up in this .303 British rifle if good new thickheaded cases are used. A characteristic of this caliber is strong case heads.

* * *

Basil Tuller, of Galeton, Pa., small-bore shooter identified with the manufacture of soft leather goods, stopped off enroute to the Quantico Matches to show us some custom, leather, gun cases, scope cases and shooting mitts which he had made for his trade. He makes them to order with zippers or straps and buckles as long as his material stock lasts, or he will use the customer's leather; even buckskin when it is sufficiently heavy. The zipper-end scope cover is left on the spotting scope in the stand. The latest design Tuller shooting mitt is the most comfortable we've tried. It doesn't lump or ball up, and it does not scuff the tripod leg, having a cut-away cuff. It is also soft and well ventilated for hot weather. Don't miss seeing it for prone work.

* * *

.276 Pedersen Ammunition. Official word from the storage depot informs us there are slightly over 50,000 rounds remaining on hand, all primed with the large-size rifle primer. That portion which had the regular small primer has been practically all sold.

Through the cooperation of Vernor Gipson, we have borrowed a rifle converted by him to the .276 Pedersen caliber, and have fired representative lots of this obsolete ammunition for the information of our readers We used the new 12X Litschert A-model target scope on this rifle. The small-primer lot No. 21 (Lubricated No. 2 Process) put 5 shots in 2.25 inches at 100 yards. The remaining 8 shots were fired at 200 yards, into 5.85 inches. Lot No. 23 was the same except for its large-size primers. The three 5-shot groups ran: 3.08, 4.45 and 16.00 inches, respectively, at 100, 200 and 300 yards. A similar lot, but without the lubrication identification on its carton, gave slightly better 5-shot groups over the same three ranges. These ran: 2.65, 7.78 and 10.78 inches in extreme spread. This latter lot was used for checking the scope and sighting-in. In doing so our 5-shot groups at 100 yards measured 2.63 and 2.88 inches, center to center. We also had a 6-shot group at 200 yards, in 3.84 inches. This represents all our shooting and every group fired without selection or deletion. Previously, Gipson had reported inferior accuracy with another rifle.

TRADE DOPE

Shade Roller Kink. Sidney Stein of Queens, New York, suggests using a window-shade roller for holding maps, wall charts of ammunition, etc., in den, gunroom or workshop. Then they remain out of the way until wanted, when they can be pulled down, like a window shade, into view.

* * *

No More Bullets. Mr. V. Clark of Western Tool & Copper Works, Oakland, Calif., has informed me that his firm will make no more sporting type bullets for the duration.

* * *

Morgan G. Holmes, erstwhile custom gunsmith of Montvale, N. J., has told me he is working longer hours than ever before, but not one of them on guns for sporting purposes. We hope his recreational hours will bring us some shooting stories and gunsmithing dope from his typewriter.

* * *

Hershey's Gun List has come in from Orrville, Ohio. This one lists, with prices, 250 practical shooting irons of all types, and all second-hand, of course. There are also other items, including field glasses and spotting scopes. Address, R. D. 1.

* * *

T. W. Hildemann, gunsmith of Frenchtown, Montana, who does those neat etching jobs on floor plates and side walls of rifle actions, includes a list of guns and gadgets for sale with his price list of services to shooters.

* * *

Bausch & Lomb have curtailed the traveling activities of their sporting field representatives in the interests of conservation of national transportation facilities. Bill Smith of the B&L Goggle Sales Department told me virtually no Ray Bans are reaching civilians, despite stepped up production. However, the newly developed Ray-Ban Side Shields are now available in pairs (at low cost) for goggle wearers. Small and light, they hook and snap on to give added protection against side glare, stray pistol hulls, powder sparks, bird shot or target fragments.

* * *

W. H. Belz, the 44th street optician, is going to the shotgun meet at Vandalia, Ohio, and regrets there is no Camp Perry to visit this year, as he was a faithful fulltime habitue. He also informed us he has a good stock of shooting goggles on hand, including Ray Ban, Calobar, Sharpsite, etc. See his ad.

* * *

John W. Smith, well known dealer in antique and modern arms, has issued his new illustrated catalog which is his 21st price list, now grown to 32 pages, about 6 x 9 inches. It costs two bits, at 884 Rambler Avenue, Runnemede, New Jersey, where N. R. A. members are invited to call and inspect firearms, accessories, relics, etc.

* * *

King Gunsight Co. facilities have been applied full time on war work for the past half-year and naturally only those civilian orders which are filled from stock or can be made from time to time when the required shop tools and machines are temporarily idle continue to be filled.

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PRIMERS: 600, 115½; 3500, 9½; 5# HIVEL 2; 4½# 2400; 8# 3031; 8# 4064; $58.00. 980, 173 gr. bt.; 155, 150 gr. Spitzer, $20.00. 22 O.M.T., excellent. WANT—20 Gauge Skeet. Guy Raymond, Box 651, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. 9-42

SELL, COLT .45, SINGLE ACTION, 5½", $25.00. TRADE—Smith-Wesson .32 and .44. C. C. Milliron, Hagerstown, Md. 9-42

COLT'S 380 POCKET AUTOMATIC, LATE model, very good, 83 Kleanbore shells, $28.00. Ralph Dittman, 427 W. Bender Rd., Milwaukee, Wisc. 9-42

.38 COLT AUTOMATIC, VERY GOOD, $25.00. .30 Remington Gamemaster Model 14, very good or better with 30 rounds ammunition, $49.00. Lyman 48J Receiver Sight, excellent, $13.00. Winchester 52, standard, excellent, $55.00. WANTED —Scopes in excellent condition, Kodak Retina 11, 15X or 20X eyepiece for 1½" Fecker Scope. Bert Lee, Terry, Montana. 9-42

WINCHESTER 92, 25-20, full magazine octagon barrel, excellent, $25.00 M.O. George Hill, 251 No. 33rd, Kansas City, Kansas. 9-42

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COLT OFFICER'S MODEL .22 TARGET 6", very good, Pachmayr adapter, $23.00. S. & W. M. & P. .38 Special, blue, 4", very good, $18.00. 20 Power Spotting Scope with tripod, $10.00. Fred Quigley, 1012 Congress, Ypsilanti, Mich. 9-42

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D.H.E. PARKER, 30 INCH, SELECTED SINGLE trigger, 12 gauge, right modified, left full, no trades. A. J. Backes, Landon, N. D. 9-42

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REMINGTON AUTO, 12, 30 INCH, RIBBED, full, good, $37.50. Marlin 90, Over & Under, 16, modified and improved, excellent, $37.50. Manton Hebner, Washington, Iowa. 9-42

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HAND LOADS, 220 Swift, .30-06, 300 H. & H. WANT—Old Winchester 5 Star 22 Ammunition. Also want Rifle Actions. Write. Frank Foster, 501 So. Lincoln, Denver, Colorado. 9-42

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MAUSER 98 SPORTER .30-06, EXCELLENT; Argentine Mauser Sporter 250-3000, perfect; 250 Magnum Bull barrel and action with cases and dies, perfect; 22 Blue Streak Lee Navy action, 355 scope, excellent; Model 97 12 Gauge 26" cylinder, V.G.; smooth bore Percussion Rifle. WANT—Good Motorcycle. George Schielke, R.D. 3, Trenton, N. J. 9-42

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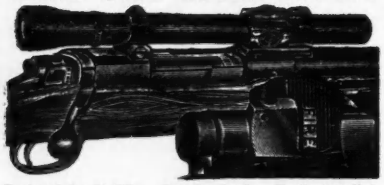

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WINCHESTER MODEL 70 STANDARD Grade .22 Hornet, .250-3000, .270, .300 Magnum, .375, $78.45. Super Grade .30-06, 7mm, .375 with 48 WJS rear sight, $122.00. Target Grade .22 Hornet, .250-3000, .220 Swift, .270, $131.90. Griffin & Howe, Inc., 202 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y. 9-42

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220-GRAIN .30 CALIBER BULLETS; 235-grain and 270 grain 375 magnum bullets, hollow point and soft-point; 175-grain, 7 mm. bullets, soft-point. Hoffman Arms Co., 314 N. Tyler, Amarillo, Texas. 9-42

SELL: REMINGTON-RUSSIAN 7.63 IN FACtory grease, $15.00. Winchester, 351 self loader, inside perfect, outside very good, scope blocks, open sights, 2, five and 2 ten shot magazines, 100 cartridges, $60.00. L. G. Watkins, Life Member, R#4, Wellington, Ohio. 9-42

EXCELLENT MODEL 20 .300 SAVAGE ALtered bolt action, 330 Weaver scope; also 54 Lyman peep, 5 boxes shells, $80.00. 16 M Keystone Movie Camera, F.3.5 4-speed Wollensak lens, leather case, $25.00. L. R. Peterson, Bisbee, Ariz. 9-42

S. & W. 38-44 TARGET, GRIP ADAPTOR, HUMPback hammer, sheep holster, perfect, $65.00. 38 Colt Super Auto, blueing worn at muzzle, otherwise excellent. Folsom Audley holster. $50.00. 45 Commercial Auto, arched housing, excellent, $50.00. 38 Colt Double Action Lightning Model, 4½" barrel, good, $16.00. 41 Cal. Colt Lightning Model 6" barrel, good, $13.50. 38 Colt Double Action Lightning Model, 3½" barrel, very good, $20.00. Model 8 Remington 35 Auto, very good, $65.00. Savage 219 Combination 12 x 30-30, new, $22.50. Savage 219 Hornet, 5 boxes factory ammunition, perfect, $26.00. 405 Winchester Model 95, perfect in, very good out. Blueing on receiver discolored. Recoil pad, receiver rear sight. 3 boxes Winchester ammunition, $50.00. Model 12-12 full 30" rib barrel Winchester, receiver blueing spotted, very good, $50.00. Parker V.H. both full, good, $35.00. 97 Winchester 12 Gauge Pump Riot Gun, ex., $38.00. Money orders. Harold P. Klein, West Bend, Wisconsin. 9-42

G. & H. 30-06 DELUXE, 20" BARREL. MANNlicher type stock. 48 Lyman. Hensoldt 2¾ Zeilyt in G. & H. micrometer mounts. O.D. sling. Perfect. $200.00. 9 MM Mannlicher Schoenauer. G. & H. Base. Lyman sights. Fully adjusted by G. & H. 100 new cartridges. Excellent. $110.00. 30-06 Hoffman, Deluxe, 24" barrel, 48. Perfect. $150.00. .505 Gibbs, Magnum Mauser by Hoffman. Fully engraved. Gold inlays. 48 Lyman. Cartridges. $225.00. 12 Ga. Parker Skeet V.H.E. Beaver Tail. Single trigger. Straight stock. Case. Never fired. $160.00. L. C. Smith DeLuxe Double elector, 12 Ga. 30". Sir Joseph Whitworth barrels. Hunter single trigger. Straight stock. Beaver Tail fore-end. Perfect. $250.00. .270 Winchester 70 Standard. Never fired. $75.00. 48 Sight. $8.00. Wesley Richards. 1st Quality Double Rifle. .465 H. & H. 26" barrels. Ejector. Hand detachable locks. Perfect. Cartridges. Write for details. Lyman Alaskan, All Weather. G. & H. mount. New $85.00. Hensoldt 2¾, Zeilyt, excellent, $45.00. Zeiss Zeilklein. Excellent. $40.00. Pacific Tool. Complete. 30-06 and 38 Special. New. $30.00. .450 Nitro Express Cartridges. Sealed tins of 10 each. Dr. Wm. R. Griffin, 29 East Main St., Columbus, Ohio. 9-42

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$9.75 SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, 45-70, CUT down 23 inch barrel. Limited supply. Weil's Curiosity Shop, 12 Strawberry St., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-42

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WINCHESTER 1892, 38-40, EXCELLENT IN, good out, price $20.00. Guy Ludwick, 1021 Lee Street, Rock Springs, Wyo. 9-42

MODEL 10 BELL MOVING PICTURE CAMERA, Model 32 Excell Projector, 16mm, and case. Used little. O.K. $35.00. Lawrence F. Heath, Box 86, Nemo, S. Dak. 9-42

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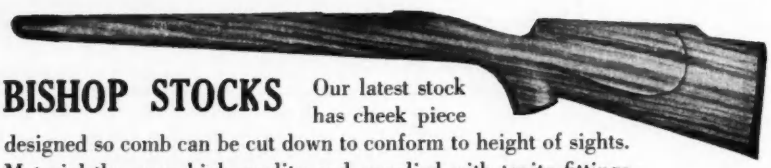

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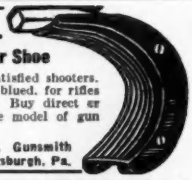

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UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER #3 WITH 14 IN. carriage, $30.00. Mauser 7.63 Pistol, harness 4 clips 50 cartridges, $45.00. Model 12 12 ga. 28 in. excellent, $40.00. Fancy 12 Ga. Hammer double by Jannsen & Sons, good, $20.00. Camp Perry 22 perfect $37.50. Gibson banio $25.00 cost $125.00. Ed Barton, 728 S. Wayne, Piqua, Ohio. 9-42

FOR SALE: DAVIS MADE TO ORDER FULL engraved 12 Gauge Hammer, 2 sets of barrels 31¾" and 30½", special break, original cost $800.00. Sacrifice for $125.00. Very good in and out. G. W. Koebel, Middletown, Iowa. 9-42

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SELL OR TRADE: DELUXE 30 GOV'T. 1906 Niedner Sporter; Mauser action; circassian stock; full pistol grip checkered and forearm; steel engraved grip cap; recoil cap; Redfield 70 peep sight with ramp front. Stocked by Shelhammer; guaranteed perfect condition. $150.00. WANT—Bausch & Lomb; Zeiss; Hensoldt Binoculars in 8x30 mm; 7x50mm; 8x40mm; 7x42mm. Sidney Morris, Jackson, Wyoming. 9-42

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NEW LYMAN TARGETSPOT 20X; EXCELLENT Remington 12 Gauge Auto; .30-06 Mauser Enfield; cash or what? Description and list to all. R. Leonard, R. #2, Box 313, Lansing, Mich. 9-42

FLINT LOCK KENTUCKY RIFLE, 45 INCH barrel, 25 Cal., beautiful curly maple stock, perfect. Trade for Super Targetspot or $80.00. Frank Hagerty, Vowinckel, Penna. 9-42

WINCHESTER 54 N.R.A. 30-06, LYMAN 48; Fancy Swiss Martini Semi-Schuetzen .22 L.R.; Winchester A-5 Scope; all very good. Browning Trap Grade O&U, perfect; 500 rounds 30-06. Best offer. Will trade. A. T. Mickle, R-4, Madison, Wisconsin. 9-42

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REMINGTON M11 AUTOMATIC 20x28 full, very good, $58.00. Winchester M12 Slide 16x26 Modified, good, $45.00. Winchester M1907 S.L. 351 Caliber, Marble Tang, good, $45.00. Winchester M94 Carbine 38-55 Caliber new barrel, rest refinished, $28.50. Steyr Mauser 8x50 mm Bolt defective action, barrel very good, $10.00. Colt M1917 D.A. 45 Caliber, very good, $30.00. S. & W. M44 Target 44 S. & W. Special, very good, $40.00. U. S. Naval Gun Factory Binoculars 6x30, filters, case, just overhauled realigned, good, $60.00. Paragon M33 Movie Camera 16 mm with f3.5 Cine-Velostigmat lens, new condition, $50.00. Many others. List. Stamp. Ed Howe, Coopers Mills, Maine. 9-42

VERY GOOD, 220-250; 250-3000 CASE NECKED to .22 cal., heavy barrel, Enfield speed action cocks on opening, checkered Bishop stock, Weaver 29S scope B mounts, dies, cases, no components, $48.50. Winchester 74, 22 Long Rifle, tapped for Weaver, excellent, $18.00. WANTED—Colt Target Woodsman, Smith and Wesson K-22, or H. & R. S. A. Sportsman, ribbed Model 12 Winchester 12 Ga., 257 Roberts. E. F. Moross, Coal Valley, Ill. 9-42

EXCELLENT, TRUMPET, $40.00. I.C.S. Machinist Course, $80.00. Outdoor Life Magazines. WANT—52 Winchester, Targetspot, Spotting Scope. Alton Wingert, 262 Park Street, Waynesboro, Penna. 9-42

SELL OR TRADE: V.G. WINCHESTER 71 CAL. 348, Lyman 56, 2 boxes shells, $50.00; Helles France Binoculars 16x43, $26.00. WANT—Springfield, prefer National Match; also S. & W. 32 Regulation Police. David E. Adams, Simsbury, Conn. 9-42

VIOLIN, HIGH STANDARD, MODEL B, EXcellent, for shooting equipment. O. V. Johnson, 3319 Longfellow, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 9-42

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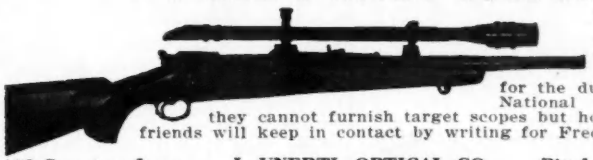

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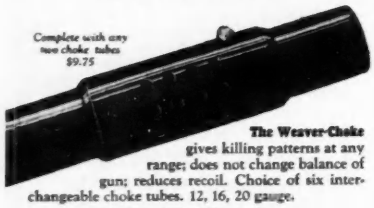

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22 WOODSMAN 6½", PERFECT, $60.00. High Standard 6¾", "B", Excellent, $39.75. Colt "Ace", Perfect, $60.00. 22 H. & R. Sportsman D. A., "Perfect", $40.00. 22 Colt "Officers Model" "Target", 6", Perfect, $60.00. 25 Colt, "Good", $20.00; Excellent, $25.00; 32 "Savage" Automatic, "Excellent", $25.00. 32 Colt Automatic, "Good", $25.00; Very Good, $30.00; Excellent, $35.00; Perfect, $40.00. 32 Automatic "Ortigie", Good, $15.00; Excellent, $25.00. 32 Automatic "Franz, Stock" —Berlin, Perfect, $30.00. 32 Automatic "Mauser", Perfect, $35.00. 45 Colt Commercial Automatic, "Perfect", $60.00. 32 Colt Pocket Positive 6", "Good", $25.00. 32 Colt Police Positive, 5", "Perfect", $50.00. 38 Colt Police Positive, 4", Pearl Handles, "Fair", $30.00. 38 Colt Detective Special, 2", Excellent to Perfect, $50.00. 38 Special S & W. Military Police, 4", Good, $35.00. Military & Police "Target", 6", Perfect, $75.00. 32-20 Spanish, 5", Very Good, $25.00. 30 Luger, 3¾", Good, $35.00. 9M M, 3¾", Good, $40.00. 41 Colt, 6", "Fair to Good", $15.00. 45 Colt D. A. New Service Army Model 1917, 5½", Good, $35.00; Excellent, $45.00. Ammunition Case Lots 500 Shells, Money Order Only F. O. B. Atchison. Nitro Express, Super X, shot sizes 4-5-6-7½ CH. 410 Ga. 2½" $15.00. 410 Ga. 3" $17.00. 20, 16, 12 Ga., $23.00. Remington or Western. Shot sizes 4-5-6-7-8 Soft, 4-5-6-7½ Chilled, 20-16-12 Ga. Soft, $16.00. 20, 16 Ga. Chilled, $17.00. 12 Ga. 3¼-1-one-eight soft, $18.00. Chilled, $19.00. New Crimp Trap or Skeet 20-16, 12 Ga. 3-1-1⅛-7½-8-9 Chilled, $18.00. Western White Flyer Targets 135 in, $1.25 (4 Case order only). Old Shells 40 Boxes 50 in, Western 32 Colt C. F. New Police, 10 Boxes 50 in. Western 32 Long Colt C. F. Entire Lot 50 Boxes, $37.50. Carry-Lite Molded Plastic Decoys, Standard Mallard, 8 Drakes, 4 Hens, $10.50. Air Rifle Lead Shot 100 Tube Case or 25 Lb. Bag, $5.00. #.22, #.177 Pellets 500 in, $1.00, $5.00 order only. Advise wants for new, Remington, Winchester, Savage Stevens, Shotguns, Rifles. "Frozen Guns Excepted", New Shipment. Winchester Repeating 22 Cal. Rifle Model 62-A S. L. & L. R., $24.10. Used 120 Bass "Hohner Made Capital Accordion in case, "Excellent", $150.00. 21 Jewel 16 size Illinois Railroad Watch 3 Positions, Excellent, $25.00. Late Model Railroad Hamiltons, Ball, Elgins, Very Good, $35.00; Excellent, $45.00; Perfect, $55.00. 8MM Univex Camera, Projector, Screen, Splicer, Excellent $35.00. New Cavalier Silver Boehm Clarinet $53.50. Rudolph's Loan & Sales Co., 723 Commercial Street, Atchison, Kansas. 9-42

NEW LIVE LEATHER GOVERNMENT 1¼" Sling Straps, $1.00. Hudson, R-52 Warren Street, New York. 9-42

MODEL 12 WINCHESTER STOCKS, SEAsoned walnut, full P.G., drilled for anchor bolt, rough shaped outside, $5.00. Flaig's Hunters Lodge, Millvale, Penna. 9-42

WINCHESTER 52, H.B., MARKSMAN STOCK, oil finished and checkered, Redfield sights, special detachable cheekpiece, 1" groups 100 yards, excellent, $65.00. Litschert Model A 20X Scope, 1½", Unertl mounts, blueing slightly worn, otherwise perfect, $50.00. Gun and scope, $110.00. Roland W. White, 450 W. Main St., Geneva, Ohio. 9-42

FECKER 1½" TARGET SCOPE, ARGUS Spotting Scopes in stock. Write for list of other shooting supplies available. J. L. Vincent, Sporting Goods, Aud, Missouri. 9-42

45 N.S. 5" BBL. CLEAN. CONDITION GOOD, $25.00. Rifleman, complete years 1930, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, $7.00. Remington 37 Old Style Stock, oiled, like new, $4.00. Winchester 52 Old Style Stock, beaver tail, $3.00. 230, 38 Special Reloads, $4.60. A. J. Cook, Delaware, Oklahoma. 9-42

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BROWNING O&U 12-30 solid rib M&F V.G. out excellent in, $90.00. B.S.A. 22 Cal. Model 12 excellent in V.G. out, $65.00, same excellent in good out no rear sight, scope blocks, $45.00. Winchester Model 94 30-30 26" V.G. in and out, $32.00. Crown Grade Smith Double Trap 12-32 F&F excellent in and V.G. out, $275.00. Marlin 410/26 O&U new $45.00. Ithaca #4 12-32 single trap old model $65.00. S. & W. 44 Target, perfect except initials engraved on frame, $65.00. 2 Krags V.G. $25.00 each. Winchester Model 12-12/26 Comp V.G. $65.00. Belgian Browning Auto 12-26 Skeet ventilated beavertail perfect, $145.00. Belgian Browning Auto 12-26 Comp small crack in forearm, balance V.G. out excellent in, $85.00. 218 Bee Weaver 355-T mount excellent $60.00. Parker "V" 12-28 IC&M V.G. out excellent in $60.00. Same with auto ejectors $65.00. Herman Treptow, Milltown, N. J. 9-42

WINCHESTER MODEL 70 HORNET, LYMAN 57-W peep, sling strap, excellent to perfect, $68.00, money order only. Paul Cochran, 381 N. Main St., Marion, Ohio. 9-42

WINCHESTER .30-06, M70, new, $70.00; with 48WJS, $78.00; without stock, $8.00 less. Savage 99RS .250-3000, bore excellent, outside very good, box ammunition, $70.00. Super Poly Choke, 16 gage, $7.00. Weaver Choke, 12 gage, 3 tubes, $8.00. Lyman 48WH, $6.00; 48FH, $7.00; 48WJS, $8.00. New Winchester M94, .32 Special box cartridges, $37.00. Wagner Semi-Scope, $4.50. Enfield action, incomplete, $7.00. Sporting ammunition for .257R, .250-3000, .270, .30-06, .32 Spl., write. WANT—.30 Caliber pointed expanding bullets, 150, 172, 180 grain. Actions only or *cheap* guns, Savage 99, Winchester 12, 54, 70, 94, '07. Factory stock for 70. Will pay top price for Alaskan, or windage Zielklein. Paul E. Boyce, North Branford, Conn. 9-42

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WANTED—AMMUNITION: 30-06, 45 C.A. 30 .40 Krag Gov't. State price, year, condition. Flaig's Hunter's Lodge, Millvale, Penna. 9-42

M52 SPORTER; M52 H.B.; 6½" MAGNUM; 38 Outdoorsman; M70 30-06 L48. Above perfect or new. 280 Ross Sporter; 30 Springfield. B. & L. Drawtube, 10X Targetspot, both new. Primers, bullets, etc. Best offers. Stamp for reply, no cards. John Amber, 915 Wilson, Chicago, Ill. 9-42

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DuPONT NOS. 4227, 4064, 4320, 4198, 4350, 3031, per pound $1.75. Nos. 4759, 6 and Bullseye, $1.10 per 8-oz. canister. Hercules 2400, HiVel No. 2 and Sharpshooter, $1.75 pound. Send explosives license. Have some new empty primed cases in 25-20 Repeater, 25 Remington, 30-40, 30-06, 32-20, 300 Savage, 32-40, 32 S. & W. Long, 38 S. & W. Spl., 38-55, 45 Auto Rim and 45-70. Stamp appreciated. Leslie Lindahl, Central City, Nebraska. 9-42

EXCELLENT CONDITION LIGHTWEIGHT 6, 7 or 8 power center focusing binocular wanted. Will pay high dollars but want exceptional glass. Write or wire my expense. M. A. Hogan, 201 South Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 9-42

FOR SALE. MODEL 12 WINCHESTER 12 GA. #2 Skeet ventilated rib, perfect, $90.00. Vion 33 Power Scope, $20.00. George Portman, Box 179, Wausau, Winconsin. 9-42

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WANTED—SAVAGE M19H, EXCELLENT TO perfect Colt S.A.A. 38 Spl., good or better. .270 100-130 gr. bullets. All letters answered. E. G. Brust, 518 No. 11th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 9-42

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N. M. SPRINGFIELD, 48 REAR, PERFECT, R-2, 30-06, Type C stock, very good in and out. 500 rounds of sorted 1918 ammunition. 6x30 B. & L. Glasses, case. Very good. Enlarger and developing equipment. 4x5 lens, new. Bullets, powder, primers for 30-06, .22. WANT—22 Ace, 7.63 Mauser, Zeiss 8x30 Monocular. Jack Haley, Willard, Ohio. 9-42

BALLARD 22 L.R., NEW 30" BUHMILLER bbl., 13 lbs., P.G., blocks only $52.00. 38 S. & W. Hammerless, 4", fair, ctgs., $17.50. Stevens 22 Shotgun, excellent, $7.50. 12 Winchester 97, fair, $27.50. WANT—good cheap scope. L. O. Peterson, 1616 N. 15th, LaFayette, Ind. 9-42

FRENCH WALNUT RIFLE BLANKS, $10.00. Used Rifle Stocks, Win. 52 Std. & H. B. Rem. 37, $5.00 each. Enfield action & bbl. complete V.G. $22.00. Unertl 6X Lyman mounts ¾" $30.00. Win. high side actions $12.00. Springfield 30-06 service barrel excellent $10.00. Stock Blanks inletted and turned to order. Herman Treptow, Milltown, N. J. 9-42

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RELOADERS, DuPONT AND HERCULES Rifle Powder, $1.60. DuPont #6, #4759 and Hercules Unique and Bullseye, $1.00, 8 oz. Bullets: 270 Winchester 150 gr. S.P., $2.50; 30-30 170 gr. S.P., $2.73; 30-30 110 gr. O.P., $2.31; .257 117 gr. S.P. or O.P., $2.31 (per 100). Badger Shooter Supply, Owen, Wisc. 9-42

SELL OR TRADE: NEW 1918 30-06 PRIMED Cartridge cases, $1.50 per 100. We are out of gas check cups. Warner & Son, 2512 Pleasant Valley, Altoona, Penna. 9-42

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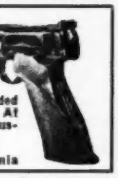

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HORNET CARTRIDGES AND 380 CARTRIDGES, best offer per 100 or up to 800 rounds. Browning 16 Gauge, ventilated rib, poly choke, perfect condition, $90.00. Parker 16 gauge Double, fair, best offer. Odd lot of 1400 old primers, $3.50. Stamp please. Wm. Mansfield, 7617 Gannon Ave., University City, Missouri. 9-42

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NEW SERVICE 45 COLT, #306986, 7½", patridge sights, Mershon grip adapter, Mexican holster, very good, $45.00, or plus boot for 357 S. & W., 5" or 6" barrel, excellent. Woodsman, 4½", excellent, for .22 Colt Bankers Special, or .22-32 S. & W. Kit Gun, excellent. Capt. J. McK. Pardee, H.Q.—E.R.T.C., Fort Belvoir, Va. 9-42

REMINGTON M-30, 30-06, BISHOP STOCK, Weaver 330-S, B mount, post and horizontal crosswire, both excellent except some finish off scope, $87.50. 280 primed M-1 cases, $12.00. WANT—70-257 or K-H, 3 or 4, 30-30, 25-35, 25-20 saddle guns, bore and mechanism fair or better. No junk. Describe fully. G. W. Pennington, Girvin, Texas. 9-42

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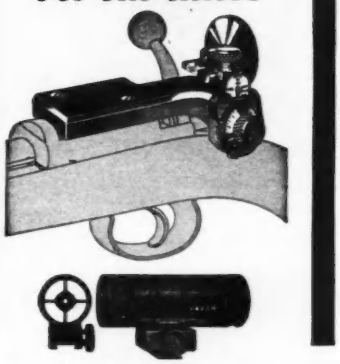

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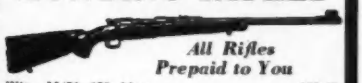

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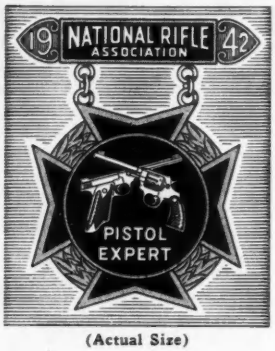

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12 GA. MARLIN MODEL 42, VERY GOOD, $35.00. 10 Ga. Roberts Bros. Double Barrel, fair, $15.00. 45-70 Springfield, fair, $6.00. James A. Kuca, Beaver Dam, Wisc. 9-42

WINCHESTER 52 H.B., S.L., 17A AND 48 Lyman, good, $35.00. Springfield D.C.M. #1314364 Bull Gun 30" barrel, 48 Lyman, Redfield 64 front, scope blocks, excellent, $80.00. WANT—Winchester 70 or Shotgun. Andrew Kenney, 7913 Inglenook 21, Pittsburgh, Pa. 9-42

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WILSON OFFERS 7MM WINCHESTER 70 action, #3 Sukalle barrel, custom stock by Flaig, Pittsburg, Redfield 90, hooded front. Unfired, $115.00. Winchester High-Wall, custom .22 heavy barrel, Lyman Jr. 8X, weight about 19 lbs. New condition, $135.00. Wilson's, 3082 West 25th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 9-42

FOR SALE: A FEW GOOD SHOTGUNS IN 12 Gauge, such as L. C. Smith, Baker and Remington Automatic; also small bore single barrel Shotguns at bargain prices. Stamp please. C. H. Combs, Hastings, Nebr. 9-42

VARMINTER, GEBBY, WINCHESTER ACTION, Bishop target stock, excellent, extremely accurate, tools, components for not less than 400 rounds, $85.00 express C.O.D. examination permitted. H. Gould, Alfred, N. Y. 9-42

NIEDNER-SPRINGFIELD BULL #1282076, 30-06, Lyman 48, 17 and blocks, perfect in, excellent out, $100.00. Camp Perry 8", perfect, Pachmayr, $30.00. Ithaca 12 #7E, two sets ventilated barrels, 32" full, improved modified 26" Skeet in, out, Beavertail, SST, Monte Carlo, cheek piece 1½ x 1½ x 2¼ x 14", excellent, $425.00. Graflex Series D RB 3¼ x 4¼, f3.5 Tessar, 3 film holders, Pack adapter, leather case, excellent, $125.00. Luger 9mm, 8", very good, cartridges, $45.00. Wm. Shutte, 405 So. Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 9-42

WANTED BY WILSON: .22, .38, .45 Revolvers and Automatics. Very high cash prices paid or will trade. Ship for inspection. Wilson's, 3082 West 25th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 9-42

EXCELLENT TO PERFECT, 38 SPECIALS, S. & W., M. & P., $37.50, Colt Army Special, $35.00, Colt P.P. $30.00, Colt S.A.A., $35.00, 45 Auto, $37.50, Colt S.A.A. 357 Magnum, $40.00. Deer Rifles, Winchester and Savage, 30-30, 250-3000, 30-06. Precision Gun Work. Stamp for list. Mashburn Arms, 100½ W. Grand, Oklahoma City, Okla. 9-42

WANTED—TWENTY (20) RIFLES 30-06, must be in good condition. Guns are for Defense Guard. Wire or write the Kilgore Chamber of Commerce, Kilgore, Texas. 9-42

WANTED—LYMAN, UNERTL AND FECKER Target Rifle Scopes, 6 to 20X, Remington 37, B. & L., Argus Spotting Scopes. Match Target Woodsman, High Standard H or D 6¾, Woodsman. SELL OR TRADE—Perfect H. & R. Revolver expert model 7 shot 10 inch barrel and flap top holster, uses WRF shell one box included, $25.00. Model A High Standard 4½ inch with fine shoulder holster, $30.00. Trade excellent 6¾ Woodsman for rifle scope 12-15X, cash difference. WANT—S. & W. Magnum, Colt 22 Officers Model, others. Richard Bruffee, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 9-42

H. & R. SINGLE ACTION SPORTSMAN, EXcellent in, good out, $33.00. .45 Auto Gov't reblued, good in, belt, holster, $30.00. S. & W., M. & P., square butt, V.G. inside, reblued, $35.00. Remington Enfield, stock cut to sporter, sling, excellent, $32.50. Remington 10-A Pump Shot Gun, good, best offer. Bill Goins, R. 2, Gladewater, Texas. 9-42

.45 AUTO TARGET, EXCELLENT, $55.00; 45 Auto, excellent in, good out, $30.00; Mossberg Targo Outfit new, $16.50; 500 .30-06 N.M. Best offer. TRADE—.270 Win., new, for 300 Magnum Sporter. Stamp please. Vic Breneman, Hershey, Penna. 9-42

WINCHESTER MODEL 12 STANDARD 12 Gauge, fired only 40 shots, $50.00; 250-5's and 250-6's Super X 12 Ga. Shotgun Shells, just bought, $32.00; Match Target Woodsman, perfect, new holster, $55.00; Ten cartons Super X 22 L.R. Cartridges, $3.50 carton; Winchester 52 Heavy, Lyman 48 and 17, excellent, $75.00; Fecker 1½" Scope, excellent, $75.00. Bert Lee, Terry, Mont. 9-42

COLTS 45 ARMY AUTOMATIC; NEW BARrel; very good, $35.00. Colts 45 Automatic 1917; tight; good; bore little rough, $35.00. Colts "Lightning" 38, nickel 4"; very good, $18.95. Stamp for bargain list. Lee Sales, R-35 West 32nd, New York. 9-42

BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM 52 HUBALEK. PERFECT. Super accurate. Cost $159.50 without sights. Stocked by Elmer Key. Best cash offer. 9mm Mauser 6" barrel, good. Parker Trojan 12-30 Duck Gun. Good. Will trade. Guy Stancil, Gainesville, Ga. 9-42

SEVERAL LONG KRAGS, VERY GOOD bore, action, sling, $20.00; 24" Krag, good, $16.00, better, $18.00; Ranger .22 tube magazine, excellent, $16.00; Western Field .22, clip magazine, with scope, excellent, $17.00; Stevens .410 Bolt Shotgun, excellent, $14.50; Ranger 16 gauge Bolt Shotgun, excellent, $16.50; Stevens Model 66 .22, 4X Scope, good plus, $15.00. Stevens Buchanan .22, very good, $13.50; S. & W. .35 Auto, very good, $16.00; 11 years Rifleman, $8.00. R. Huddleston, Linwood, Mass. 9-42

SELL OR TRADE .35 NEWTON, 24 IN. BARrel, rear peep on bolt, gold bead front sight. Mannlicher type stock, circassian walnut, checkered, rubber butt plate, sling swivels, gold name plate, accessories. 40 factory loads, 200 bullets, H.P., S.P. and lead. Two cans, full and reduced load, powder, 500 primers. New loading tool, double cavity bullet mould. Good leather case and sling. A fine outfit for $80.00. Can use .35 Remington or .348 Winchester. Hans Roedder, Devon, Penna. 9-42

FOR SALE: OFFICERS MODEL TARGET, .38 caliber, six inch, light barrel. Excellent. Smith & Wesson .22 Kit Gun. Excellent in. Good out. Make offer. Alexander Montgomery, Hadley, Mass. 9-42

TRADE—3A AUTOGRAPHIC FOLDING POCKET Kodak. Leather carrying case. Factory condition. Cost $68.00. WANT—.22 Cal. Target Rifle, Colt Woodsman, Hi-Standard. Louis P. Loutrel, 95-16 105th St., Ozone Park, N. Y. 9-42

FOR SALE OR TRADE: NO. 2 ITHACA 12, BARrels 24 in. C. & M. Ejectors. Recoil pad. Perfect in, good, $50.00. Browning Auto 16, 5 shot, 28 in., full, ribbed, excellent, $70.00. Trade either to Model 40 Winchester. C. L. Fuson, Cary, Ky. 9-42

ALASKA NOVELTIES, SOUVENIRS, USEful Gifts! Walrus tooth key chain, 55¢. Map of Alaska, 25¢. Sheet twenty Alaska poster stamps, 15¢. Baggage stickers, 5¢. Decorated embossed envelopes with photo-stamp, 5¢. Alaska Mosquito trout fly, 30¢. Books, stationery, post cards, etc. Illustrated folder free. Alaska Specialties Company, Box AR-1921, Ketchikan, Alaska. tf

WINCHESTER, ENFIELD DELUXE SPORTER, cheekpiece, swivels, strap, oakleaf carving forearm and pistol grip, ebony fore-end tip, and pistol grip cap. Pacific ramp front, King peep rear, excellent out and in, $65.00. Winchester 94 30-30 regular, excellent, $35.00. Remington 141 35 Standard, used one trip, two boxes of silvertips, excellent, $68.00. Ship anywhere C.O.D. examination privilege. Chester Thrasher, Oakwood, Ohio. 9-42

$50.00 CASH FOR EXCELLENT SEDGLEY 30-06. Sell Sixty Rifleman, excellent; also Army Engineers Tripod, 8" holster for Luger. E. C. Sabin, Newton, Iowa. 9-42

.30-06 AMMUNITION: 646 '36, 100 '37, 95 '38, 61 '35 N.M., $40.00 entire lot. Clinton Weber, 816 3rd Ave., Faribault, Minn. 9-42

FOR SALE OR TRADE—VARMINTER PUP, Mauser action, 37 bbl., tools, cases, fine, $39.00; Winchester 70 stock, very good, $5.50. Big rifle primers for small. 4320 and #80 for 4198. 2 H.P. Elto Ace, good. WANT—54 or 70 Winchester Hornet. Sisk and 8S bullets. Small primers, rifle. 10X Lyman or Unertl. I. M. Bardin, Box 175, Minden, La. 9-42

SELL OR TRADE: SPRINGFIELD SPORTER; Local job, fair; ammunition 80 F.A. 1940; 50 F.A. 1934; 20 F.A. 1938; 36 Soft Points. WANT—Cash, 22 Pistol, or what? Leo M. Studer, Lake Linden, Mich. 9-42

WANTED—OFFICERS MODEL TARGET .38 heavy barrel; some .22 short, .22 long rifle, .45 Colt ammunition. Not .45 Automatic. Alexander Montgomery, Hadley, Mass. 9-42

WILSON OFFERS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY Remington 121, 241, Winchester 75, 63 in factory cartons. Need .22's and .38's. Let's trade. Wilson's, 3082 W. 25th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 9-42

WANTED—.22 CAL. FIALA 3 IN 1 RIFLE. Excellent or perfect. Cash buyer. Louis P. Loutrel, 95-16 105th St., Ozone Park, N. Y. 9-42

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5,000, 200 L.R., MOSTLY H.P. WESTERN, MAKE offer. Remington Sportsman 12x28 mod., sheepskin case, rod, perfect, $72.50. S. & W. 32-20 M. & P., 4", excellent in, good out, $30.50. 25 Colt Auto nickel pearl, V.G., $19.00. 32 Savage Auto, holster, excellent, $20.50. 44-40 Remington Pump, V.G., $25.00. Barnet Adelman, Minter City, Miss. 9-42

WANTED—SINGLE ACTION COLT 4-¾-5½" barrel. Springfield any condition or receiver only. Mauser Military Pistol. Mauser Kar. 98. Winchester Model 86. Jack Walton, P.O. Box 1457, Tampa, Florida. 9-42

WILSON WILL TRADE NEW HORNET, 23D Savage, factory cartons, for MT Woodsman, Ace or Masterpiece. Send for list. Stamp. Wilson's, 3082 West 25th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 9-42

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WANTED—ACTION FOR 1917 ENFIELD OR 1898 Mauser Rifle. Hugh Smith, 5114 Whitfield, Detroit, Michigan. 9-42

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SPEED GRAPHIC, ANNIVERSARY MODEL, 2¼ X 3¼. Perfect. Kalart Finder, Jacobson Flash Synchronizer, Pack adapter, six cut film Holders, Green Filter, lens hood, Eastman De-Luxe Carryall Case. $160.00, Free List. Arthur Chafin, Logan, W. Va. 9-42

WANTED—S&W OR COLT M1917 REVOLVER, very good or better. Thorpe Krahn GM2c, P. O. Box No. 1, Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. 9-42

6½ WOODSMAN #107975 WITH BERDON Anti-slap, excellent, $40.00. W. B. Pettit, Bucyrus, Ohio. 9-42

BEAUTIFUL DELUXE 30-06 SPRINGFIELD for Sale, Weight 12½ lbs. Special 28 inch Neidner barrel, Griffin & Howe Stocked. Built to my specifications, perfect. Cost $200.00, Sell $100.00. Free List. Arthur Chafin, Logan, W. Va. 9-42

S&W, M'17 REVOLVER, NEW CONDITION. 36 clips, 260 rounds Frankford, Ideal Mould .45467, 200 gr., $40.00; .22 Savage, 22 in. barrel, Steven's 388 Scope, 4 magazines, Rowley Pad. Photos, $50.00; Springfield, New 22 in. barrel fitted by Howe, lightened to 6 lbs., Photos, $75.00; Riflemans coat, "Red Head, Flightex," weight 1¾ lbs., size 38 in., Never worn, $10.00; Watch, Rolex Oyster Perpetual self winding, Waterproof, 110 list, $60.00. Arthur E. Johnson, 328 Farragut St., Washington, D. C. 9-42

LONDON FLINT SHOT GUN, FINE $40.00; musket Gettysburg Relic, $15.00; Fine Horn and Bag, $15.00; Mounted Hoot Owl, $10.00; Huge Elk Horns, $30.00; Fine Violin, $60.00. J. G. Dillin, Media, Pa. 9-42

MATCH TARGET HEAVY BARREL. CUSTOM Built Leather Case, Complete. Perfect. Trade for 52 Sporter same condition; Charles Daly, O. & U., 12-28 Modified and Full. Recoil Pad, Solid Leather Case, Complete, Perfect, $125.00 Cash. Almon J. Mock, 7416 N. 20th St., N. Philadelphia, Pa. 9-42

AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL 22 Scheutzen Rifle for sale. Built by Hubalek for himself and purchased four years ago by me. Perfect inside and out with exception slight mar on stock. Weight 14 lbs. Cost $250.00, sell $125.00. Free list. Arthur Chafin, Logan, W. Va. 9-42

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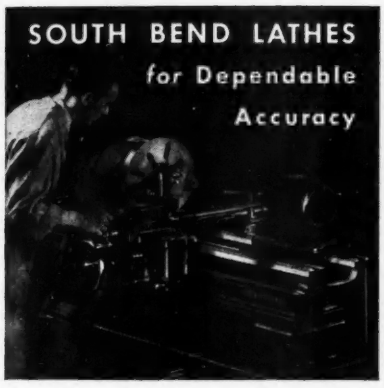
FOR SALE—WINCHESTER SINGLE SHOT HORnet, high side wall model, relined barrel by Hitchcock, Oakland, Cal. Good condition, $30.00. Winchester Single Shot Hornet, musket model, good condition, $15.00. Cash only. Mrs. Hulda W. Dado, 1595 Laurel St., Napa, California. 9-42



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TRADE: MODEL 12 SKEET, CUTTS, NEW condition for Lightning Browning Skeet, O&U same condition or for match pair of target pistols .22 and .38. George Gardner, Life Member, 107 Early St., Wellsville, N. Y. 9-42

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SUPERBLY ACCURATE 32 CAL. PERCUSsion rifle. Guarantee one hole ten shot groups fifty yards. Stock by N. J. Carpenter, Louisville, Barrel by Cal Price, Texas. Perfect barrel, no rust pits, etc., beautiful stock. Fine hand made shot pouch and mould. $75.00. Free list, Arthur Chafin, Logan, W. Va. 9-42

EXCELLENT ARGUS, 12.8X 20X 26X EYEpieces. Leather Case, Jaymac Deluxe Tripod, two extensions, $70.00; B&L Ray Ban Shooting Glass, Belz Skeet Glass (Amber), Both $16.00; 500 Silvertip 180 gr. 30-06 Bullets, $16.25; 1000 #116 N.M. Primers, $6.00; 10X Imperial Shooting Coat, Size 40, new, $8.75. James W. Latham, 341 N. First. Grand Junction, Colo. 9-42

MODEL 12, TRAP GRADE, EXCELLENT WITH compensator, 6 tubes, case, ammunition, $125.00. James Coe, 5141 Palisade Lane, Wash., D. C. 9-42

WANTED—ACE, SUPER 38, 357, M-70s. TRADE guns, camera. Barnet Adelman, Minter City, Miss. 9-42

WANTED—MATCH TARGET WOODSMAN, 38 Special Heavy Barrel, very good, excellent to perfect. Anson Ball, 17 East Blackwell St., Dover, N. J. 9-42

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WANTED—MILITARY STOCKS. (NO GEW 98 or Enfields) Parts for Military Rifles and Relics. Ross Bolts, Krag Parts. Also other Rifles, Sporting. Thomas A. Greeley, 67 Palm St., Newark, N. J. 9-42

TRADE—NEW WINCHESTER 71 OR 94 OR cash for Mannlicher style .30-06 or .270 or No. 615 Stoeger Mauser. Jay F. Zook, 1278 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 9-42

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FOR SALE: OVER-UNDER REMINGTON SKEET Model 32-F straight grip stock 14x1½x2¼ B.T. forearm, ventilated rib, 28" barrels, beautifully engraved, gun factory condition. It sells for over $525.00. I will take $368.00. Ed MacCarthy, Life member, 154 Adams Place, Delmar, N. Y. 9-42

FOR SALE ONLY: PURDEY, BEST QUALITY, hammerless double 12, Whitworth barrels, 30" M.F. and I.C. Auto ejectors S.S.T., straight grip, pad, in leather trunk case, $285.00. Kreighoff Deluxe custom built, hammerless 3 bbl. gun; 26" Poldi Anticoro 20-20, 25-20; S.S. Win. Ctg. Auto. rear sight. P.G., stock horn guard, like new, $265.00. The above are exceptional guns and the trade will wait long for more. Remington, Russian Infantry, 7.63, unfired, $15.00. 380 rounds 30 Remington ammunition, 170 gr., $12.00. Detailed information on request. R. A. Compton, 902 Mulberry St., Mt. Carmel, Ill. 9-42

PRIMERS NUMBER 8½ WESTERN. TRADE for small primers for 22-3000 Lovell. H. F. Stafford, Raytown, Mo. 9-42

WANTED—SPRINGFIELD RECEIVER ABOVE 800,000; Mauser '98 action (complete). Edward J. Clark, General Mitchell Field, Wisconsin. 9-42

TRADE—38 OFFICERS MODEL TARGET, heavy barrel, excellent, and 250 mid-range reloads for Match Target Woodsman, similar condition. F. B. Leech, Press Bldg., Washington, D. C. 9-42

WINCHESTER, MODEL 70, 7MM. EXCELLENT. Lyman 48-W.J.S., Red Bead front, cheek piece, horn tip, horn inlaid, pistol grip, cap, Q.D. swivels, sling, $85.00. Ray Sweeney, 211 Spruce, West Reading, Pa. 9-42

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COLT .45 AUTO COMMERCIAL. $30.00. Winchester 70 Magnum barrels, heavy 28", $22.50, light 26", $15.00. S. & W. Regulation Police .38, $17.50. New Service .45 Cal. barrel and cylinder, $7.00. Custom .30-06 Mauser, excellent, $55.00. B. J. Conlin, Jeanesville, Penna. 9-42

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